Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 132 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

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The following regular services are maintained:—
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Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
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Try and reap its benefit.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1.000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1.000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70.00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
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A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

NOW IS THE TIME
to put aside part of your income for provision against OLD AGE OR UNTIMELY DEATH.
An Endowment Policy with the BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., offers a very safe investment and the means of securing sure and certain provision for old age and family.
Apply for particulars to:
MANAGER.
67, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
MORE SUCCESSES.
Patient writes 14th May:—
"My bad lung is working, but of course very little. All last year up to October it was collapsed, and it is now gradually coming back as I am not having any Pneumothorax. Note 'British Medical Journal' says Pneumo-thorax is useless and dangerous.
Another:—
"I am thankful to say I am really better . . . for first time for years have an appetite for food."
Bombay Patient 15th May:—
"I am improving. Fever does not go beyond normal . . . . gained nearly 3lbs. weight."
Patient 24th May.—
"Your remedy has done me a world of good."
Lady 17th May:—
"I have continued good reports of my brother. He is much stronger and takes two short walks daily."
Another:—
"Your medicine is wonderful."
An Old Patient:—
"I have continued my work all through the past 12th months without a day's leave."
This shows:—
MY CURES ARE PERMANENT.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
ORIENT HOTEL.
June 3rd, noon to 7 p.m.
June 4th, 9 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 7 p.m.
Permanent Address:
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
LONAVLA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.
CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dokyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
Season blackwood drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, velvet piled carpet, Louis pattern large mirror back sideboard, rich engraved evolving table, rich English plated-ware, such as vegetable dish, curry dish, ice-pitcher, etc., dessert set by Treacher and Co., fish knives and forks, cut glass liquor tantalus, books of complete works of Shakespeare and Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Goodrich and Dunlop motor tyres 815 by 105, hanging lamp, pictures, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M.
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 bay Arab gelding about 8 years old, believed to be sound.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, Medows Street, just opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, ETC.
TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned premises teak and blackwood furniture such as fancy tapestry lined drawing room suites, dining and bedroom suites, fancy cabinets, almyrahs, panel and glassdoor cupboards, rolled top masterkey tables, dressing chest of drawers, office cupboards dressing, washing and office tables, writing desks, low and easy chairs, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned:—
One lot jewellery, containing valuable necklaces, bracelets, earrings, kudas, pendants, rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, gold and silver watches, etc.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June 1918.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

H. I. DIXON & CO.,
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Instructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOZID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Beg. Office Tel. No. 780.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word half anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young Intelligent CLERK, good handwriting necessary, Typist preferred. See personally AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT CO., New Queens Road. 4

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for A. V. School, Uran, District Kolaba, from 17th June, 1918. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Apply to the PROPRIETOR before 12th instant. 18

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Persian and English to take up higher classes in a Local High School. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 19

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of Chemistry upto Inter Science or B.A. course preferable. Starting salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4544

THE undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the post of a LADY STENOGRAPHER. Salary Rs. 100 per month. For further particulars apply to the undersigned between the hours of 8-30 a.m., and 5 p.m., daily, O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Assistant Director of S and T, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 11

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three TYPISTS of which two short hands, starting salary 40 and 45 according to qualifications with three rupees yearly promotion, none having less than two years' experience should apply. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and experience to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Post of RENT-COLLECTOR or BILL-COLLECTOR by energetic and trustworthy young man, who is prepared to give guarantee or cash-security. Apply Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4585

WANTED.

WANTED.—An AIREDALE PUP (thorough-bred, rough-haired). Apply to "F", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AMMONIA ICE MACHINE making about two tons ice. Write MULJIBHAI CHUNILAL. Danapith, Nawa Vas, Ahmedabad. 4559

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, measuring 30ft. by 8ft., 30ft. by 7ft. or 28ft. by 7ft. Working pressure minimum 150 lbs. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4587

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a a Soap Factory such Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4510

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 230 Volt direct current celling FAN, one 110 volt, 5 ampere DYNAMO, and 3 carbon arc LAMPS with large round shades 110 volts, all in working order. IMPERIAL ELECTRIC and VULCANIZING WORKS, Yoosuf Manzil, Lamington Road. 14

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLAT on Hughes Road, Choupaty, available on the 1st July. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4608

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED for the Rajaram College Kolhapur, PROFESSORS of English, Logic, History and Sanskrit for one year from the 20th of June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications, the minimum pay being Rs. 150 per month. Applications stating least terms with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the 10th instant, to be placed before the proper authorities.

R. N. APTE.
I/C Principal.

Rajaram College,
Kolhapur, 1st June, 1918. 17

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND convenient for erecting Buildings, Godowns, Factories, etc., at Mazgaon, near Bhandarwada Reservoir. Apply to:—

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS,
c/o Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors,
Hummum Street.

Tel. No. 2406 and Residence Tel. No. 1603.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals, Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers. House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.

Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

WHEREVER IT RAINS
OUR WATERPROOFS
REIGN SUPREME

We make Water-proof Coats to correct measurement.
All seams and ends Sewn only. No Glue.
Orders now Registered.

Water-proof Sheetings and Putties in Stock.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.
(Late of Leach & Weborny)
51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, NOORBHOY ESMAILJEE, MAFOMEDALLY VALIJEE, the Executors and the said Bai MARIAMBAI DAWOODJEE BHOY HUSSONBHOY, KADERBHOY HUSSONBHOY and KHATIZABAI, widow of Esajee Adamji Peer, the Heirs of the late ALLIBHOY HUSSONBHOY, deceased, have agreed to sell to our client, the whole of the property belonging to the late Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, deceased, described in the Schedule below.

Any persons having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharamsey Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts (the plot originally consisting of 125 square yards out of which 22 square yards have been acquired by the Municipality) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2544, New No. 9568, Old Survey No. 1466, and New Survey No. 4588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6942 and Street No. 26 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Dharamsey Street, on or towards the Wes thy the property of Abdul Karim Kagdi, on or towards the North by a Musjid belonging to the Borah community and on or towards the South by the other property of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, deceased.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

1

AMUSEMENTS,

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
To-night Tuesday 4th June
Bombay's particular favourite
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Wednesday 5th June
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"THE HAPPY DAY"
Thursday 6th June
Capt. Bairnsfathers Humorous Musical War Play
" THE BETTER 'OLE "
Friday 7th June
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety, London.
"THEODORE & Co."
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
WANTED
For the Bandman Opera Co.
Production of
" CHU CHIN CHOW "
8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.
See the Producer between 1 & 1-30 p.m.
Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
GLADYS HULLETE
the well-known actress
in
"The Last of the Carnabys"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS
A DRAMA WITH TENSE SITUATIONS.
WIFFLES
PERSECUTED BY OCTAVIE
"SOME" Comic
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30.
COME & SEE
The Great emotional Actor
HENRY KRAUSS
impersonating
the famous French Writer
ALEXANDER DUMAS
in
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 To-night At 10-0
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
The Gaiety Comedy Co.
Presents
A Breezy Musical Sealet
AHOY !! THERE !!!
JACK ASHORE
JACK AFLOAT
A SWELL SHOW
with
WAVES OF MERRIMENT
Preceded by
THERESA the ADVENTURESS.
THURSDAY
Gala Night.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Last Night of Present Bill
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10
MR. E. H. DU CASSE presents
The tremendously successful
Rolfe Photo-drama in 6 Reels
"THE WHITE RAVEN"
All about a girl's adventurous career from Mining Camp Saloon singer to Opera House prima donna, and her strange bargain with a man
Featuring the famous star
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Also two other fine films.
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.
COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW WITH
"THE NET"
A DRAMA ACTED IN THE MIDST OF MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
WATCH FOR SUNDAY NEXT
A VERY POPULAR DRAMA:—
"OLD FOLK AT HOME"
IN THIS DRAMA THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE APPEARS FOR THE LAST TIME IN THE MOVING PICTURES.

IMPERIAL
"Always a Good Show"
CREIGHTON HALE

"THE SEVEN PEARLS" featuring MOLLIE KING and CREIGHTON HALE
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
PATHE GAZETTE AND WIFFLES.

MOLLY KING PATHE' STAR
PATHE
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

THE MAJESTIC
NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Concluding Chapters
OF
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
Episodes 13-14-15.
ALSO
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
and a Comic
Next Week
THE BRONZE BRIDE
in five parts—featuring
EDDIE POLO.

It is a "Go?"
All the anticipations are more than fulfilled. The houses on Saturday, Sunday and Monday were packed to overflowing in spite of the uncertain weather and animated crowds cheered practically every reel of the super-extraordinary Serial,
"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"
an unparalleled achievement in Filmdom presented by the premier Cinema House in Bombay
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
FIRST FOUR EPISODES—7,000 FEET THIS WEEK.
See that you do not let this excellent chance slip through your fingers. You have the Universal Screen Magazine in the programme.
Three Shows Daily: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)
HALF PRICES AS USUAL

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, May 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	63,500,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits ..	41,100,000	,,	2,700,000
Other do. ..	13,300,000	,,	7,700,000
Govt. Securities ..	58,700,000	,,	1 100,000
Other do. ..	106,500,000	,,	9,200,000
Notes and Gold ..	36,800,000		No change.

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	58½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 30th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5% New	£93 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	80/0
,, Red Karachi Value do. .. do. ..	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value ..	81/9
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value ..	79/6
Tone:—Inactive.	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/8
Barletta Russo—61½lbs. Value	76/9
,, ,, 62lbs. Quoted	77/6
,, ,, 63lbs. Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Quoted	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forespore usual Rold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Gunzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Nominal Value	19
Tone:—Inactive.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July ..	2/2½
Tone:—Dull.	

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.723 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 ,,
Dew Point	76.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.778 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	233 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inch.
Total fall during month	12.41 ,,
Do. do. year	13.87 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd June 1918	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h: m:	Depth on Still. ft: in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h: m:	Depth on Still. ft: in.
	June			June		
Mon.	3	m 5 42	25 2	3	m 11 31	19 8
Tues	4	m 5 49a	26 4	4	m 0 45	17 7
		m 7 0	25 8		m 0 58a	20 0
Wed.	5	m 6 53a	26 3	5	m 1 43	16 8
		m 8 18	26 7		m 2 12a	19 11
Thur	6	m 7 57a	26 3	6	m 2 35	15 10
		m 9 22	27 7		m 3 15a	19 8
Fri	7	m 8 59a	26 5	7	m 3 23	15 2
		m 10 18	28 7		m 4 12a	19 3
Sat.	8	m 9 58a	26 3	8	m 4 10	14 8
		m 11 8	29 3		m 5 5a	18 10
Sun.	9	m 10 49a	26 10	9	m 4 56	14 7
		m 11 53	29 8		m 5 55a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset:
June 3 (Monday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 13m.
,, 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 13m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Friday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 14m.
,, 8 (Saturday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 15m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd June, 1918, was 29.953 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Intermediate Examination results declared, 1 p.m.
Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hlal, 11 a.m.
Mails for East African Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

Bombay War Conference, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.
High Court re-opens after Summer vacation.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Annual Meeting, Killick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	Bombay. Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, I.D.F., will play (weather permitting) a programme of music under the direction of Mr. G. Assumtion, to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

[The following announcement was made on Bharucha, the lecturer in the above well-known Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, have been declared successful in the Corporation of Accountants Examination (Intermediate) held in last December:—Mr. Kalyandas Tribhowandas Mashruwala and Mr. George Joseph Fairfield.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, an Anglo-Vernacular School for Gujarati and Marathi speaking girls is to be opened up to the fourth standard in Mr. Devare's bunglow, opposite, to Rao Bahadur Dr. B. B. Dadarkar's bunglow, from the 5th instant. If a sufficient number of girls be forth-coming the fifth standard will also be opened. It is also arranged to add from June 5th to the above Society's King George English School (near Portuguese Church, Dadar) which is a full High School, Anglo-Vernacular classes for Gujarati-speaking students.

RECKLESS PEDESTRIANISM.

MOTOR DRIVER ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the case was taken up on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, in which Inspector Carter charged Mr. Manchersha Sorabji Mehenti, a Parsi coal merchant, with driving his motor-car in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger the safety of human life. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

In delivering his decision the Magistrate said the evidence in this case showed that at about 12 noon on March 24, the prosecution witness Amir Bandealli, a pole boy in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, who worked in the Company's depot at Byculla, came on duty by a tram-car from Parel and when his car halted in front of the Victoria Gardens, he alighted, got behind the car and was darting across the road to go to the depot, which was on the other side of the road. when he was knocked down by the motor-car of the accused which was going from Byculla to Parel and sustained very severe bodily injuries. Behind the motor-car of the accused was a tram-car going in the same direction, and to the left of the accused was a string of bullock-carts. The evidence of the two prosecution witnesses, Messrs. E. R. Alimore and R. Fredricks, the Magistrate said, made it perfectly clear that if the accused had pulled up at the scene of the occurrence, the tram-car, which was following his motor-car, would have dashed into it. This evidence completely nullified, the Magistrate proceeded, the effect of the evidence of the prosecution witness, Dr. M. R. Chichgar, which tended to suggest that the accused was driving his motor-car at a very fast speed and did not stop it immediately after the accident. Dr. Chichgar was coming up from Parel at the time in a taxi-car in company of his fiancee and very naturally, therefore, he did not know how the accident occurred. He saw the car of the accused as the boy was being thrown off the front right side of the motor-car. He had admitted that he was a man of nervous temperament and constantly shouted out to the drivers of the cars, in which he drove, to go slowly. Very naturally, therefore, he thought that the accused must have been driving at an excessive speed.

"I have to decide," the Magistrate said, "whether the accused is responsible for knocking the boy down, driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner; or whether on the occasion in question he was driving in such a reckless and negligent manner regardless of the condition of traffic prevailing on the road. In view of the situation in which the accused had found himself at the time, I cannot possibly hold that he was driving his motor-car either in a rash or negligent manner, or that he was heedless of the pedestrian and vehicular traffic. On the contrary I feel constrained to hold that the boy Amir, who had alighted from the tram, which was to the right of the accused, was most reckless in his behaviour in trying to draft across the road from behind the tram-car, totally heedless of the traffic on the other side of the road. In these circumstances I am bound to hold that the accused is not guilty and, therefore, I direct that he be acquitted."

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN BULSAR.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Bulsar, on Sunday, Mr. S. G. Banker delivered a lecture on the "Home Rule Movement." Mr. Dayabhai the President of the Branch was in the Chair.

The lecturer pointed out that the movement aimed at the removal of the manifold grievances of the people and that its demand was for a really popular government based on extensive franchise. He then exhorted the audience to take up the movement in right earnest, to go about in the villages explaining it in all its phases to the peasants and enlisting their sympathy.

The president in concluding, announced a programme of work drawn up in the morning and it was arranged that the following villages in the taluka be visited during the week:— "1 Untli, 2 Gorejam, 3 Maihod, 4 Palan. Amongst those who have undertaken the work are Mr. Dayabhai Vakil, Mr. Chhaganlal Motilal, Mr. Bhagwandas Shroff.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Telagu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj classes of First Aid, Home Nursing, and Home Hygiene, in English and Marathi, for boys and girls will be commenced from the 16th of June, 1918, at "the Telagu Hall", 13, Kamatipura (Telagu Free Library), Byculla. About eight weekly lectures will be delivered by Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, and other doctors from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.). The classes are open to boys and girls of all classes and creeds. No fees will be charged for the lectures. Successful students will be awarded certificates and prizes. Students, desirous of attending the classes, should write or see the secretary personally.

The 'First Aid' Class conducted under the auspices of the above Samaj was examined by Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, and the following students have been declared to have passed:—C. M. Ladewar; D. D. Vyavahare; and M. R. Sabankar.

THE NEW SARASVAT UNION CLUB.

The New Sarasvat Union Club, Mohun Building, Girgaum, Bombay, is a club started by some young Sarasvats who are anxious to utilize their services for the well-being of their community. The club is well serving the purpose for which it was started and it now seeks aid at the hands of rich members of the community. A night school for the benefit of the poor class is being maintained by the club where the daily average attendance is very fair. They have incorporated a co-operative credit society with a capital of Rs. 1,500 which has been recently registered by the Government. In other directions also they have formed some useful activities. So an appeal for financial support is being made to the members of the Sarasvat community.

"MOST DETESTABLY WICKED"

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON RECKLESS MOTORDRIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Newby charged Waman D. Ambre, a Hindu motor car driver, with driving his motor car in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.

The prosecution evidence showed that on the night between the 23rd and the 24th May at about midnight, Laxman Ramji, a Hindu, was going along Babula Tank Road from the direction of the J. J. Hospital towards Dongri, when the accused came up driving his motor car No. 2594 from the opposite direction, and knocked Laxman Ramji down almost in front of the Eye Hospital. The car passed over the man, and his back and the right waist were considerably injured. Laxman became unconscious, and when he regained consciousness he found himself in the car of the accused at Carpenter Street, near Nall Bazaar, almost three-quarters of a mile away. Here the passengers, who were in the car got out, and leaving the injured man on the road the accused drove away. Laxman, who was considerably disabled, went crawling to the nearest policeman, who was doing duty at Nall Bazaar, and made a complaint. It was about 1 a.m. then. The policeman took the injured man to the hospital in a hack victoria. Enquiries were made by the police and the accused was traced.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that the man was crossing the road to go to the right when he (the accused) blew the horn and the man began to waver and was knocked down. He helped the man to get into his car and took him to Carpenter Street and there asked him if he wished to be taken to a hospital or to a policeman, but the man created a row and said he would go away and disappeared.

PERJURY BY WITNESSES

In support of his statement, the accused called two witnesses, but after hearing their evidence the Magistrate remarked that the least that he could say about these witnesses was that they had disgracefully perjured themselves.

In pronouncing his judgment the Magistrate said: "I believe the evidence for the prosecution entirely. The accused was returning from a wedding and was apparently in a hilarious mood, and was driving on the wrong side of the road, utterly regardless of the pedestrian traffic on the road. He knocked down a pedestrian, who was on the proper side of the road, in such a way that his car went over the pedestrian rendering him unconscious. The accused put the injured man in the car, and, instead of taking him to the hospital, which is just beyond the compound wall, drives him away to Carpenter Street, and there, most heartlessly, leaves him on the road in a helpless condition. His intention in adopting this wicked course is evident. He wanted to create a belief that the man was injured in another part of the town. He evidently thought that if he left the man, who was in a dazed condition, in the middle of the night, in a narrow lane, near Nall Bazaar, he would not know how he got there and what had happened to him. But the hand of justice has reached the accused, and he has been found out. Proceeding, the Magistrate said: "The conduct of the accused has been most detestably wicked. On the evidence for the prosecution, which I fully believe, I convict him of the offence of driving his motor car in a negligent manner. He deserves to be severely punished for his wicked conduct, and, therefore, I sentence him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. I further direct that his license be suspended for a period of six months, and that his conviction be endorsed on his license.

CURRENCY NOTES IN INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in your esteemed paper?

One, who has read so much of the help rendered by Native States to the British Government, naturaliy wonders when, after coming to a Native State, he finds that the currency notes are not accepted. This wonder becomes still greater when he comes to know that even the State departments refuse to accept notes. My experience begins with my going to pay the octroi duties and the tramway fare. The one is a municipal department, the other a State one; but both offices refused to accept notes for their dues of a rupee or two. On further enquiry, I found that there is a great commotion in the money-market and this brought about by the refusal of the manager of the State ginning and pressing factories to accept notes in payment from the merchants. The result is the hundred-rupees note now stands here at Rs. 98-4-0; and the State offices accept them at such a discount, I do not know whether the State officers know this or not; but is it not their duty to be in touch with merchants and know the various changes in money-dealings? The Government of India has appealed for men and money. best shrdul cmfw phs yrludshrdlu shrdlu I think the Native States can best help the war by maintaining the Government credit at its present financial crisis. Can they not accept notes at par? I hope this complaint will not fall on deaf ears and the Limbdi State authorities will take proper action in the matter, as many other States have already moved in the direction.

—Yours, etc.,

LIMBDI-AT-PRESENT.

Limbdi, May 31.

The figures of coal output for 1917 issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines show a small increase. The output in 1915 was 17,103,932 tons, in 1916 it was 17,254,309 tons, and 1917 output was 17,326,384 tons.

DARING ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

BILL COLLECTOR ROBBED OF RS. 35,000.

Report comes of a daring robbery committed on the premises of the Oriental Buildings. Bhagwatlal Lalshanker, a bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat cashed a cheque for Rs. 35,000 from the Bank of India, Ld., and afterwards went to a lavatory in Oriental Buildings. As he emerged, a stout tall Mahomedan wearing a black jacket and gold embroided cap seized, overpowered and dragged him into the lavatory, where he was gagged and bound and after relieving him of the amount the culprit made good his escape through a window. After half-an-hour somebody came and released Bhagwatlal.

This is the fifth theft that has occured from the above firm during the last few months and in no case, so it is stated, have the Police succeeded either in tracing the thief or recovering the stolen property.

HELP TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

CALCUTTA SOCIETY'S EFFORTS.

The report of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society for the past year says that the work was carried on much on the same lines as before, special attention being paid to attempting to help first offenders. The difficulty, however, referred to in the last year's report, that prisoners cannot be brought to realize that any Society will try to help them from philanthropic motives, was still experienced. The majority of prisoners view with suspicion every effort made to help them by the Society.

The Agent of the Society continued to visit the Jails on Mondays when files were held. In the Presidency Jail he accompanied the Superintendent on his rounds on those days to ascertain what prisoners were desirous of availing themselves of the Society's help. In this Jail he was also allowed every other Saturday to have an interview with all A class prisoners who were to be released during the following two weeks. A large number of these who had friends and relations were not in want of any help from the Society, as they could without any difficulty secure the class of work they were accustomed to do. It is, however, a regretable fact that many who needed help were deterred from accepting the Society's offers by suspicion as to what would be done to them.

During the year under report 445 A class prisoners were interviewed in the Presidency Jail. 87 of these applied for help, but only 29 came to the Society's office. These were helped according to their individual wants.

The experience gained by the Society, however, is that though in previous years few A class men would apply for help at all, since the Society's agent has been allowed to interview prisoners in the Jail, the number of A class men or first offenders helped has gradually increased. 11 of this class were helped in 1914-15, 21 in 1915-16, 33 in 1916-17 and 48 in 1917-18. Some difficulty is, however, experienced by the Society in helping educated prisoners not accustomed to do manual labour. They are generally helped with money for board and lodging and, provided with clothes and shoes to enable them to secure suitable work. Employment could be procured for only a few.

During the year 112 men were helped by the Society besides those who were in the workshop on the 31st March, 1916, and who continued to work in 1916-17. Among the 112 persons helped 11 were non-Indians. Such prisoners are generally looked after by the Jail Chaplains. The 11 persons, however, who applied to the Society for help were those whose cases were recommended and looked after by Rev. Father Carbery and Rev. Mr. Grimes. Of these eleven, 9 were of the A class and 2 of the B. One of them was sent to Bombay, one was helped with a contribution towards his passage to England and the rest were helped with money towards their board and lodging, or clothes or both. The total amount spent for them was Rs. 200-2-6.

The number of Indians helped during the year was 101. Of these 48 were first offenders and 53 had more convictions than one.

EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a strange coincidence that the news of the arrival of H. E. Lord Willingdon 'from the hills to the plains' should simultaneously appear with that of the Press communiqué of the Imperial Government to give practical shape to the objects of the Delhi Conference. The communiqué mentions among other things that the Board 'will have power to freely communicate with Provincial Government in order to 'inculcate economy of resources on Allied directions.'

Now, will the Board shrink from pointing out to the Provincial Governments in general and the Government of Bombay in particular, among other things, the undesirability of continuing the costly exodus to the hills at this stage of the war? Sir, I think that the Government should set an example in this direction. That trite saying 'Example is better than precept' was never truer than now.—Yours, etc.,

MAYUR.

June 1.

REPLY TO "A QUERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The exact depth of the Atlantic Sea at the place where the shocking disaster occurred to the Titanic is 5 miles.—Yours, etc.,

D. R.

MAGISTRATE AND EDITOR.

COURT AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF APOLOGY.

The revision application of Misir Lokram, Editor of the "Hindu," a vernacular weekly newspaper of Hyderabad, for the quashing of proceedings for defamation filed against him by Mr. Rupchand Chabandas, City Magistrate of Hyderabad, was summarily rejected on May 30th by the High Court Bench (Messrs. Pratt and Fawcett) of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The article alleged to be defamatory appeared in the "Hindu" of January 15, in which the complainant was accused of corruption and sycophancy. By March 1 a compromise was brought about between the editor and the magistrate the latter writing to the accused that he accepted the apology subject to the District Magistrate's approval. Next day the complainant wrote a confidential letter to the District Magistrate suggesting that as he had an admission from the editor, the case for defamation would be concluded in five minutes. The District Magistrate sanctioned the editor's prosecution, and a formal complaint was filed before the District Magistrate, who transferred it to the Cantonment Magistrate. Counsel for the accused raised a preliminary objection that as an apology had already been accepted by the complainant, the case should not be proceeded with. The Cantonment Magistrate however, overruled this objection and ordered the case to proceed.

Against this order did the accused file a revision application. Mr. de Verteuil, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the applicant yesterday argued that he was entitled to call evidence to show that the City Magistrate had given the accused to understand that the approval of the District Magistrate was a mere matter of form. Counsel complained that his client had been tricked and betrayed by the City Magistrate.

Mr. Pratt, in rejecting the application, remarked that the acceptance of the apology was incomplete and depended on the District Magistrate's appfoval.—"Daily Gazette."

DISPUTE OVER A SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Before Mr. D. K. Mitter, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Alipore, the rule issued on behalf of several thousand Hindu residents of Bistoopur against some Mahomedans of the same locality to shew cause why the newly established slaughter house should not be removed, came on for hearing. Babu Kamakhya Paddo Chuckerbutty, vakil for the petitioners, pointed out that the newly established slaughter house for cows opened on all sides and was situated in the public road and any slaughter there would be highly repugnant to the feelings of the Hindu community and might lead to a serious breach of the peace. A pleader on behalf of the accused contended that the accused were willing to undertake not to kill any cow there. The Magistrate ordered the accused to file a written undertaking to that effect. The accused having done so the Court ordered the rule to be discharged.—"The Englishman."

BENGALI AMAZON'S TUSSLE WITH POLICE SERGEANT.

An exciting story was related on Monday before the Deputy Commissioner of Police Jorabagan, says "The Englishman," in connection with the arrest of a Hindu woman named Sarojini and his brother Kanai who it is alleged were in illicite possession of cocaine. On receipt of certain information the Jorasanko Police on Sunday raided a house in Manicktollah Street. The first accused who is a woman of great muscular development stood at the gate of the house assuming a hostile attitude. A Police Sergeant in his attempt to get inside the house was caught by the woman who in the course of the scuffle which ensued while displaying a marvellous exhibition of strength well-nigh throttled him to death. Other policemen rushed up and succeeded with some difficulty in releasing the Sergeant from the deadly grip of the woman who was eventually overpowered and placed under arrest along with her brother. As a result of the raid, the Police seized a lot of cocaine. The accused have been released on bail.

CALCUTTA'S MUNICIPAL MILK MARKET

The markets Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, in a report on the milk supply of the city, state:—

The Committee inspected Baitakhana Bazar and were very unfavourably impressed with the methods employed in handling milk; milk cans without cover with straw or leaves in the milk to prevent splashing, are deposited on the floor of the milk shed and in the passages, exposed to contamination from dust and flies. Vendorse and customers dip their hands into the milk to test its quality. There is no proper arrangement for cleansing milk vessels. The Health Officer urged the necessity for a Municipal milk market. The President agreed and pointed out that the alignment of the Improvement Trust new road passed through the centre of the bazar and that two plots east and west of the new road were reserved for markets. The Committee were of opinion that the establishment of a Municipal milk market on one of these plots should be recommended."

PARDI EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Pardi A. V. School held on the 26th ultimo, under the chairmanship of Dr. Kawasji Temulji Pardiwala, a Society named "The Pardi Education Society" was formed, with Dr. Kawasji as president, and the trustees were authorised to invest funds so far collected, in all about Rs. 66,000, in their joint names and the managing committee was asked to take active steps to raise the school to the status of a High School. At the meeting Mr. P. V. Bhiladwala made an offer on behalf of a friend to meet the cost of a large pump to be fitted up in the premises of the school. The offer was accepted.

LOOKING BEYOND.

THE WITNESS OF YOUTH.

There has come to me for the third time our annual Roll of Honour, stirring many thoughts in this my fourth year of service in India and Mesopotamia, writes a correspondent in "The Times." It is not easy for a man to weigh in the scales of reflection against past ages the times in which he lives, to judge that he is moving through unparalleled events, that no epoch was ever like the one into which he has been born. Speaking generally, it may be true that contemporaries are blind, that the direction of events can only be rightly interpreted by an historian observing from afar. But, speaking particularly, this may be false. For do we not certainly know that over all the crises which Englishmen have confronted—perhaps over all which the human race has confronted—this crisis is supreme? And is not the knowledge that to us has fallen no common lot one of the few props on which we may lean as we endeavour to face, with no common courage, the terror and the grief of to-day?

I calculate that the war has already destroyed one out of every eight who were at school with me, and the proportion must be about the same for all our public schools. A catastrophe, unique in its devastation, is overwhelming us—the gradual extinction of an entire generation. For the end is not yet. Only five years ago we were boys together, in happy ignorance of what the future held. As we ragged in those old studies, cheered our team on the football ground, awaited with all-absorbing eagerness the last day of term, who dreamed of the black shadow hanging grimly, yet invisibly, above us? When the great storm gathered, its slowly piling cloudbanks were to us merely objects of speculative interest. Governments might quarrel; one Government surely roused suspicion, and occasionally we discussed the possibility of a squall, but merely as a matter of distant foreign politics, for a few a hobby, for most only a passing interest. Who could foresee that those vague movements on the horizon heralded a tornado destined to whirl us all into its fatal orbit, to exterminate many of us utterly? The sky above was clear as we gaily thronged to roll-call, playing-field, or railway station. What whisper could come of the tragic doom impending over one in eight?

I look down the list of those I knew so well, wondering where and how each died—that small scholar with the untidy hair, the inky fingers, the spectacles, the intense nervousness; that cynical, black-haired fellow, with his jokes about the school O. T. C.; that golden-haired, graceful boy, with the light blue eyes and delicate features. It seems utterly unnatural, incredible, that all have perished in life's early morning. The first obviously fitted by Nature for the arts of peace; the second instinctively hating the folly of war; and how poignant is one's image of the third, shattered on some bloody field, a very epitome of this massacre of all that is best in the youth of England. Bitter is the grief of their contemporaries, yet more bitter and universal is the sorrow of those who gave them birth, who watched their growth, who lavished upon them a thousand thoughts and cares, who have lived to see their brightest hope savagely reft away.

THE CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

Thus the whole world labours in a sea of trouble. And where is the blame for it all to be fixed? A speechless cry for vengeance comes from our dead. Upon whom shall we be avenged? They talk of a concatenation of unfortunate circumstances, of wholesale accumulation of armaments among the nations, of territorial ambitions of diplomatists in Vienna, of intrigues at Potsdam, of guilt common to all concerned, of the wickedness of the world in general; and some whimper ineptly about our sleepy ruler, and our hard fate. But now there is evidence not to be gainsaid that the conflict began because, in a ring of unready neighbours, quite unsuspicious of black scheme hatched against them behind a mask of friendship, the German State deliberately planned aggression, and from it we must exact, to the extreme limit of our strength, reparation. Never shall it be said that our countless fallen sacrificed themselves for nothing through the faintheartedness of survivors, who, seeing the awful price that it demanded, shrank from doing their utmost to secure victory. That is the plain duty to which our Roll of Honour points.

And now one's thought can take a happier turn. In times past one has concerned oneself only distantly about death and its problems. For in the circle of one's acquaintance it has been a comparatively rare event, though the preacher tells us to be prepared for it at any moment, since it must inevitably be faced some day. Normal people have taken death for granted and concerned themselves mostly with life. Continual morbid imagining as to its end are not natural or advisable. But to-day the spectacle of friends who had hardly started upon full-grown life stricken down all around in death raises the question, "Can this really be the end of everything for them?" Apart from religious beliefs, this question persists, and fortunate are those who hold firmly in their hearts the assurance that for those they knew and loved it is not the end. For them the load of grief is lifted immeasurably.

For most of us, however, the question is no sooner raised than it is answered thus:—In the divine process of Nature these dead are happy. Young as they are, they have completed a great task; they have attained to their eternal rest in the noblest way of all, and now regard us who continue in the conflict. Insensibly this half conviction broadens out. Just as we know surely that the things which are unseen are immortal, that the intense, glowing spirit of England, of the valour of our race, of Right, of Justice, shines forth as never before with an imperishable, glorious effulgence, though the whole nation sink in death upon the battlefield, so we grasp, feebly at first, but firmly afterwards, as warranted by actual experience the grand faith that the living soul of these our brothers can never die.

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Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written llegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are request-d not to send manuscript by book-post ith open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 4th June, 1918.

THE WRONG WAY.

There is no duty more compelling in its obligation on the people of a country than to be ready in time of external menace to defend the soil of their motherland. In a federation of states that duty undoubtedly extends to the obligation of loyally assisting in any struggle in which the federation as a whole may be justly involved. We have often met here to claim our rights as citizens, said, in effect, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, at the great meeting in the Bombay Town Hall just after the outbreak of the war in 1914, we have met to-day to show that we recognise and wish to fulfil our responsibilities. The leaders of public opinion showed then and have shown since their desire to do their best to see that the response of the country to the call is in every way equal to the measure of the demand. They are especially so determined at this moment because, while they believe that the cause of the Allies is just, they are also anxious as patriots to see that the soil of the Motherland is defended by her own sons. But their belief in the justice of the Allied cause is not motived by quite the same consideration as in the case of the rest of the Allied peoples. For, while the latter are fighting to retain the freedom and self-determination which they already enjoy and to secure these for those who do not enjoy them, Indians have yet to win freedom and self-determination for themselves. Similarly, while the obligation to defend their country is the same in their case as in the case of any of the Allied people, they cannot forget that they are not now in their own country what every civilized man should be in his own country. These considerations cannot be over-emphasised and if the campaign of recruiting, which has already commenced and which must be pushed on vigorously, is to go on right lines, it is essential that they should not be lost sight of. For, any ill-conceived attempt to misinterpret the motives which should inspire the youth of the country to respond to the call to arms is bound to defeat its own purpose.

Such an attempt was made the other day by Mr. Monohan, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Bengal, when speaking at a recruitment and war loan meeting at Nadia. Mr. Monohan began by striking the right note when he said that, "it would be idle to pretend to ignore that there is a connection between questions of internal politics in India and the services which India is called upon to render in the war, specially in the form of Man-power and in connection with the War Loan." This is exactly the point that was emphasised in the Leaders' manifesto issued recently in response to the Premier's appeal, in which the Leaders declared that they would help Britain in any case, whether a policy of complete trust in them was inaugurated or not, but that they could appeal to the country with an assurance of success only if Britain on her part gave a definite assurance of early freedom to the people. Mr. Monohan was also right when he said that Government could not promise "specific reforms" as a reward for war service. Nobody has asked for a reward. What the people want is their birth-right, which the British people can only refuse by stultifying all the principles for the vindication of which they are now waging just war. But Mr. Monohan entirely misconceived his function when he proceeded to say:

> Now, if it were true, and it is not true, that the people of India are not a free people but a subject people, that this is our Government and not yours, that we are the rulers and you the ruled, if these things, which are often said falsely, were true, then you might be tempted to say that there is something illogical in the Government demanding military service from the people of India; that this is not your War but ours, not your Government but ours, not your Empire but ours, and it is for us to defend it, not for you. When the Government offers you and you accept military service in the defence of the Empire, there is a pledge, an exchange of pledges, not new pledges, but a renewal of old pledges, that, whatever the actual details of the form of administration for the time being may be, the Government regard you and you regard yourselves as free citizens of the Empire, with the same essential duties and responsibilities, as well as the rights and privileges as other free citizens, whether they be inhabitants of the United Kingdom or of Self-Governing Dominions, or of Crown Colonies, or whatever may be the form of Government in the part of the Empire to which they belong.

Mr. Monohan in this unfortunate passage demonstrated the great danger of an irresponsible bureaucracy which was emphasised by an Indian statesman,—the late Kazi Shabuddin,—when in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee he said, "the British authorities take great pains to think for the people, but they are apt to forget what the people think for themselves." The Indian people not merely think but realize bitterly that they are not free but a subject people, that the Government is not theirs and that they are the ruled and the English their rulers. It is, in fact, because they realise this only too well and are convinced that the Allies are fighting for the destruction once and for all of alien domination all over the world that they are anxious to aid the Allies to resist the Prussian foe. As for "the renewal of old pledges," they will continue to remain, as they are now, mere "scraps of papers," until they are honestly and fully redeemed. We have given importance to Mr. Monohan's recruiting speech, because it is typical of the recruiting speeches that have been made and will continue to be made, defeating their very purpose, unless Government, realising that an effective appeal to the youth of the country can only be made by the leaders in whom they have confidence, utilise their services in the campaign much more whole-heartedly than they have thought fit to do. We trust the Government of Lord Willingdon will show the way to other Governments in this respect. A Gandhi will give the Government a hundred willing recruits to one pressed sepoy by a Pratt or a Lawrence.

UNDESIRABLE METHODS.

We have studiously refrained hitherto from comment on the unedifying discussion upon and revelation of confidential political conversations on the occasion of the War Conference at Delhi, which have been appearing in our weekly contemporary, "The Mahratta." We agree wholeheartedly with the attitude taken by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, who, while repudiating the accuracy of statements made about him, refused to be drawn into the discussion of matters which were of a confidential nature. It is clear that political life would become impossible if everyone with a grievance against his fellow-workers, or inspired with the desire to glorify his own part, were to rush to the press with revelations of this sort. We have always made it a point to keep our columns closed to this sort of thing and we shall continue to do so. But we feel constrained to protest against the sort of paltry and unedifying disclosure of conversations and incidents alleged to have taken place at Delhi, to which we have been treated. If you believe a man's attitude and policy to be wrong, if you think he has behaved meanly or wrongly, deal with him honestly and straightforwardly. Criticise him, attack him, denounce him, but, in the name of all decency, avoid the "tittle-tattle" methods of revealing private and confidential conservations and detailing who was or was not seen going into his room before he changed his mind about what he would or would not do. Let the methods of the C. I. D., which we rightly denounce and contemn, be kept out of our own political doings. It amazes us to read the defence put forward by "The Mahratta" for having insinuated, as it undoubtedly did, that Pundit Madan Malaviya was influenced by the Maharaja of Gwalior in his refusal to sign the letter to the Viceroy on the self-government resolution. The Maharaja was seen to visit the Pundit just before he communicated this decision and the fact was duly recorded in the "intimate" history of events published by "The Mahratta." With what object? Can any one have any doubt? The Pundit has written to "The Mahratta," stating that the Maharaja visited him on a totally different matter and that not a word passed between them regarding the communication it was proposed to send to the Viceroy. This is what "The Mahratta" says upon that flat denial:—

> H. H. the Maharaja Scindia's visit early in the morning on Monday is admitted to be a fact. It is also admitted that Panditji refused to sign the letter settled by him only after the Maharaja's visit to him. Our correspondent never alleged that there was any connection between the two. He simply mentioned the sequence of events, and if any one wishes to read any insinuation there, he may do so on his own responsibility because none can prevent a man from taking the cap if it suits him. We have no wish to prolong this controversy any further, and we are prepared to take Panditji's word on the point.

We have no sympathy with the attitude adopted by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in regard to the letter it was proposed to send to the Viceroy. We think it was wrong and deplorable. But we must protest, in the name of decent journalism, against the publication of a statement, which was absolutely superfluous and irrelevant to the context, if it was not meant to convey the meaning put upon it by Pundit Malaviya—and we dare say everyone else who read it,—followed, after an express denial by the person concerned, by what amounts to an offensive repetition of the insinuation combined with the cynical acceptance of the "Punditji's word."

HONOURS—MORE OR LESS!

The "Gazette," says Reuter, contains thousands of honours on the occasion of the King's Birthday. We have not counted the names in the Indian Honours List. But it certainly also runs into thousands. The more the Honours the less the Honour is a motto which, it appears to us, the Government, both here and in England, might try and inculcate in their minds. At present they proceed on the contrary principle. It is a case of the less the Honour the more the Honours. It can safely be said that the general public in this country long ago ceased to care twopence whether a man is a Knight, a C. I. E., a Rao Bahadur, a Khan Sahib or what not. Titles are for tuft-hunters, said a famous English philosopher once, and if the aphorism is not literally true of the honours that are dumped on us twice a year in this country, it is true in spirit, for the different orders are practically monopolised by the official world, the greater part for itself, the lesser for those who have sought and found favour in its eyes.

In England the distribution of honours has been demoralised by the party system. But at least that means that the politicians who get them represent the political cult or programme which is for the time being in the ascendant—that of the majority of the people. In India the process is reversed and Mr. Jamsetjee or Hormasjee, or whatever his name may be, only gets his title when he has fallen hopelessly into the background, is clearly out of touch with public feeling and has indicated for a sufficiently long period with suppliant eyes turned towards Olympus, where he even goes and sits for months together to be certain of notice, that he is a "moderate" waiting to be rallied and quite discarded by the popular party. As for official honours, they have very little meaning for the general public. If Lord Willingdon had been made a G. C. S. I. and Lord Pentland left out, that would have been a distinction for Lord Willingdon and we should all have been a little bit, or perhaps, very pleased. Similarly, if Lord Pentland alone had got the G. C. S. I. and Lord Willingdon ignored, we should all have been furious at the snub to a Governor who had been so much less reactionary than the favoured one. In either case there would have been a little excitement—something to talk about. But there is no difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. If Lord Pentland and Lord Willingdon are both to be G. C. S. I.'s, life becomes very drab, and we are forced to realise that in the eyes of the Government of India, the Viceroy, or the Prime Minister, or whoever is responsible, there is no difference between the Governor who threw the whole of India into a boiling ferment by his blundering policy and has been the mildest of war-helpers, and one who, at least, did nothing so dreadful as the former and has excelled in the latter. Again, nobody takes any interest in the painting of the lily. It is quite enough for the man in the street that Sir William Vincent and Sir Thomas Holland are Sir William and Sir Thomas. He cannot be and does not take any interest in the addition of the initials K. C. S. I. to their names; and nobody outside official circles, where there is, no doubt, much heartburning at this favouring of the already favoured, cares twopence about it. There is one notable feature about the list this year, however, for which we desire to express our condolences with those concerned. The Bombay Secretariat and the Bombay City C. I. D. have been completely overlooked. This is clearly an oversight.

The bestowal of non-official honours proceeds on the usual lines. He would be a strange secretary of a Presidency Bank who failed to get his knighthood sooner or later and it is clear that a mighty subscription to the War Loan over-tops disturbing operations in the market places at a critical time. Profiteering and War Loan work also go well in hand. One balances the other and the title comes along. Mr. N. M. Joshi gets a silver medal, presumably for his notable services in Kaira, but Mr. Ghosal gets a C. I. E., because he is an official. For the rest, it is interesting to note that a whole host of people will be able to write M. B. E. after their names and a lesser host become O. B. E.'s, while Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy becomes a C. B. E.! There is a woeful lack of humour among people who invent titles and orders and among those who distribute them.

Notes of the Day.

Pledges.

In the statement with regard to Indian reforms which he made on August 20th, Mr. Montagu said that "ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament." In reply to Mr. Joynson Hick's question in the Commons last week, Mr. Montagu declared that "the pledges given," in this respect, "will be scrupulously observed." This is not a new piece of information and it is difficult to imagine why the Censor should have held up the cable announcing it, for five days. This latest instance of the censorial vagary apart, both the question and the reply serve to bring into relief two facts vitally affecting the course of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

Is it Fair?

There is first the mysterious and powerful conspiracy—it is not difficult to imagine who have inspired Mr. Joynson Hick's question—to prevent justice being done to India's claim. There is then the dreary fact that at this critical hour India is unrepresented in England. Is there, under these circumstances, any possibility that "the pledges will scrupulously be observed" when the party vitally affected has no voice in "the public discussion" in England, which will finally determine its fate? The enemies of Indian progress and reform will certainly have "ample opportunity" of misleading the British public. On the other hand, the friends of India, though anxious to advocate her cause, will be hampered in the absence of guidance and co-operation from authoritative and competent representatives of India. Is this fair? Indian leaders must bestir themselves to see that the interests and claims of the country do not suffer by default.

Education of Girls.

All attempts at spreading education among girls, in the existing deplorable lack of facilities for such education, are welcome. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the newly organised Gokhale Education Society in this City has lost no time in devoting practical attention to this matter. It has decided to open a Girls' Middle School at Bhuleshwar, for the benefit of those girls who, at present, owing to insufficient accommodation in the lower forms of existing girls' schools in the neighbourhood, have to undergo considerable difficulties in acquiring education. There are no doubt many girls' schools in Bombay, but the supply does not keep pace with the increasing demand as a result of the rapid expansion of population. Not a few of these schools are, besides, out of reach of the poor, owing to the high scale of fees obtaining in them.

An Acute Problem.

In fact the problem of providing facilities for the secondary education of the increasing number of girls who came out of the primary schools of our City is assuming a very acute form, though it does not seem to be receiving the careful attention at the hands alike of the public and the authorities which its importance and urgency deserve. The Gokhale Education Society is to be congratulated on making this attempt in solving the problem and we trust it will not be denied the financial help it needs to carry on the work it has undertaken well and to develop it. But Bhuleshwar is not the only part of the City where a school like this has been a long-felt want. There are many girls in several other parts of the City who would take advantage of secondary schools if any were provided near their homes. If secondary education among Indian girls is to spread, it must be carried to their door.

The Baby's Light Bill.

The new rule in England about using one-sixth less electric light than in the corresponding quarter of last year has brought forth the following lively protest from a correspondent to an English contemporary:

> Last year we were all in admirable health, and this year my children are all one year older, and have more lessons to learn and more hours to practise on the piano; and they now need separate bedrooms. Furthermore, a new little son arrived some nine months ago, and as by some accident he has not been called up yet he is living with us. He wakes in the night at odd hours, and stays awake. It is useless to explain to him that the Government wishes him to use less electric light: he is not interested in economy or in the Government, and his mother fears he may crawl out of bed and break his neck, and she thinks this loss of man-power might not be a gain to the country.

"Asking the Impossible."

"So our electric light bill," the correspondent adds despondently, "is going to be higher than in the same quarter last year, unless some Authority will explain how we can lower it." He proceeds:

> "Candles are more costly, and involve matches. I know it is not very patriotic just now to appeal to facts; but what is one to do when the Fact appeals to me—say from 1 to 3 in the morning? There ought to be a Government Department for Standardising the Sleep of Infants (nightly). Anyone who says that
>
> An infant crying in the night,
> An infant crying for the light,
> And with no language but a cry,
>
> is a pure joy, is a liar, and *not* the father of it. Only poets and Government officials ask the impossible."

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

PRICE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 30.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the price was again unchanged. The tone continues good. A fair amount of silver changed hands. The Shanghai exchange gained a fraction. In connection with the recent United States Act providing for the melting down of 350 million silver dollars it is noteworthy that the purchases of silver to replace the dollars melted down must be made in the United States of the product of mines or the reduction of works in the United States also that no limit to the date of delivery of the proposed purchases is laid down.

TORPEDO BADGE FOR LASCARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 3.

The Board of Trade states that lascars are eligible for the new torpedo badge if they have completed a further voyage in a British ship after serving in a British merchantman sunk or damaged by a torpedo or mine. Application must be made personally at the Mercantile Marine office.

JAPANESE CRUISER KASUGA REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BATAVIA, May 28.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 3.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga which went ashore on the Banka Island in January has been refloated.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended service at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

GERMAN PRESSURE CONTINUES.

ATTACKS ON FRONT BETWEEN OISE AND MARNE.

FRENCH RECAPTURE HILL 163 AND CHAMPLATAT.

SITUATION UNCHANGED ON RHEIMS FRONT.

The battle continues, especially north of Ourcq to the Marne, the enemy making his main efforts. The French withstood the shock with obstinate bravery. The French retook Hill 163 and Champlatat and broke down two two enemy attacks south of the Torcy-Bouresches front.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. The Allied troops are checking extremely violent enemy attempts in the whole region.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

A French communiqué says the German pressure continues intense on the front between the Oise and the Marne. Extremely violent enemy attempts in the region of the northern outskirts of the Carlespont wood and Moulin-sous-Touvent were checked by our troops who threw back the enemy to the north of the last-named locality. Mont de Choisy was attacked four times by the Germans and taken by them, but was recaptured at the point of the bayonet and we remain in possession.

Between Vierzy and Ourcq the enemy gained possession of Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Troesnes which, however, we reoccupied by an energetic counter-attack.

On the Marne, the Germans reached the heights west of Chateau Thierry. We hold a part of the town situated on the left bank of the river.

Violent fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of the road from Dormans to Rheims which the Germans slightly crossed south of Olizy Violaine and Ville-en-Tardenois. There is no change on the Rheims front.

FRENCH TROOPS' OBSTINATE BRAVERY.

HILL 163 AND CHAMPLATAT RETAKEN FROM ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3, 12-15 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 3.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The battle continued especially north of the Ourcq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts. Our troops withstood the shock of the enemy forces with obstinate bravery. The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Faverolles, but the attacks at Corcy and Troesnes failed. Our attacks west of Neuilly-St.-Front drove back the enemy on Passy-en-Valois.

We retook Hill 163 immediately west thereof after desperate fighting. Further south of the Torcy-Bouresches front two successive enemy attacks were broken down. On the right we recaptured Champlatat and gained ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

BRITISH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2, 10-5 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 3.

A British communiqué only reports reciprocal cannonading in different sectors of the British front.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

21 GERMAN MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3, 12-20 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 3.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: The fine weather on the 1st June enabled much observation work. We brought down twenty-one German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control and destroyed four balloons. Four British aeroplanes are missing.

We dropped during the day twenty tons of bombs on the Zeebrugge Mole, the railways at Armentieres, Rosieres, Busigny and Flers and other targets. Long distance bombing aeroplanes heavily attacked the railways at Karthus and Metz-Sablons. One British machine did not return. The night of the 1st June was misty. We dropped five tons of bombs on the targets in the Somme valley. All returned.

MANY SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

A British communiqué says the London troops made a successful raid at night south-east of Arras and took twenty-seven prisoners and a machine-gun. We also made raids south-east of Lens and northward of Bethune taking prisoners. There was considerable hostile cannonading this morning at Villers-Bretonenx and on the front between Albert and Arras. We took seventy-two prisoners in the recent fighting at Aveluy wood.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE POSITIONS S. OF STRUMA FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 3.

A French Eastern communiqué, dated June 1st, says several enemy attempts during the night to recapture the positions south of the Struma completely failed. The Greeks extended their gains west of Skeadiligen taking 100 prisoners.

DAMAGED VESSELS AT ZEEBRUGGE.

EVIDENCE BY RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

The Admiralty states that photographic reconnaissance at Zeebrugge shows clearly a submarine or other vessel lying on her bilge close to the mole. This vessel was probably torpedoed by the North Star on the night of April 23rd. The reconnaissance also shows a destroyer with the deck awash three hundred yards from the mole. It was presumably sunk by an aeroplane bomb on May 20th.

BOMBS ON PARIS.

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

A French communiqué says alarm was given at 12-8 this morning. Several groups of enemy aeroplanes succeeded in reaching the Paris region where they were met by lively cannonade from our batteries. Several bombs were dropped and it is reported that a number of people were injured. The "All clear" signal was given at 2-6 this morning.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AIR RECORDS

136 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN IN MAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

An Italian semi-official statement says during May the Italians brought down fifty-four aeroplanes and the British brought down 84. The British and the Italians lost four.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

TWO POSTS CAPTURED.

ARABS EFFECT IMPORTANT DEMOLITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 3.

A Palestine communiqué says we advanced our line to the maximum depth of one and three-quarter miles on a front of five and a half miles in the coastal area southward and south-westward of Tabsor capturing two posts and repulsing two counter-attacks with considerable enemy loss. The Arabs renewed their attacks on the Hedjaz railway northward of Maan taking 125 prisoners and effecting important demolitions.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

KING'S NEW DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

The King has instituted two decorations for the Royal Air Force namely the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry and the Air Force Cross for courage and devotion for officers and warrant officers, and the Distinguished Flying Medal and the Air Force Medal for non-commissioned officers and men.

REVISION OF I. C. S. REGULATIONS.

TO FACILITATE ADMISSION OF BRITISH NATIVE STATE SUBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 3.

The object of the change in the regulations for the Indian Civil Service examinations cabled on May 25th, is not as then stated but to remedy the defect in the restrictive regulation of last year in not differentiating between Native States and foreign countries. It frequently happens that a son of a Native State subject is born in British India or his father or both the parents have acquired the status of British subjects, hence the modification of last year's regulation making eligible a British subject if, although he or his father or mother was not born within the King's allegiance, his father was at the time of his birth a British or a Native State subject and if such father was or continued to be so until his death. In cases where both the intended candidate and his parents are Native State subjects there is another door of access apart from naturalisation, namely notification of individual eligibility by the Governor-General in Council. The general effect of the revision of regulations is to facilitate the admission of a British subject of Native State parentage.

UNITY OF THE CHURCHES.

NECESSARY CONDITION.

The second interim report of a sub-committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York's Committee and by representatives of the English Free Churches' Commission in connection with the proposed world conference on faith and order has just been issued. With regard to the possible reunion of a divided Christendom, the report, which is signed "G. W. Bath, and Well. (Chairman), E. Winton, C. Oxon, W. T. Davison, A. E. Garvie, H. L. Goudge, J. Scott Lidgett, W. B. Selbie, J. H. Shakespeare, Eugene Stock, William Temple, Tissington Tatlow (Secretary), H. G. Wood," submits the following for serious consideration as necessary conditions:

(a) "That in order that the rights and responsibilities of the whole Christian community in the government of the Church may be adequately recognised, the Episcopate should reassume a constitutional form, both as regards the method of election of the bishop as by clergy and people, and the method of government after election. It is perhaps necessary that we should call to mind that such was the primitive ideal and practice of Episcopacy and it so remains in many Episcopal communions to-day."

(b) "That acceptance of the fact of Episcopacy and not any theory as to its character should be all that is asked for. We think that this may be the more easily taken for granted as the acceptance of any such theory is not now required of ministers of the Church of England. It would no doubt be necessary before any arrangement for corporate reunion could be made to discuss the extra functions which it may be agreed to recognise as belonging to the Episcopate, but we think this can be left to the future."

INDIAN REFORMS.

"PLEDGES WILL BE SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED."

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood and Sir John Jardine, Mr. Montagu stated that he and Lord Chelmsford were presenting to the Premier the report containing their proposals with regard to the steps which should in their opinion be taken in the fulfilment of the announcement of the 20th August. He was therefore unable to make a statement at present.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Montagu said that at the present stage, the Premier and the Cabinet must have an opportunity of considering the matter.

Mr. Joynson Hicks asked: "Will Mr. Montagu undertake not to put any reforms into operation by an Order-in-Council without bringing in a bill in the House of Commons?

Mr. Montagu replied: "The pledges given on the 20th August will be scrupulously observed."

[The following announcement was made on August 20th, 1917, by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons and was published for general information:—

The policy of his Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible and that it is of the highest importance, as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided with his Majesty's approval that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of Local Governments and to receive with him the suggestions of representatives and others. I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance and they must be guided by cooperation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in, their sense of responsibility. Ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament.]

THE FORTHCOMING REFORMS.

A CALCUTTA RUMOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The "Indian Daily News" says a story is going about that a semi-Curtis scheme has been adopted and that departments of Sanitation and Education will be handed over to Indians to do what they like with. Also that forty-five per cent. of the Civil Service are to be Indians

SPECIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE SESSION.

CALCUTTA'S DECISION TO INVITE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League held yesterday it was decided on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq to invite the special session of the All-India Moslem League to discuss Mr. Montagu's reform proposals.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

DELAY ADVOCATED FROM BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Secretaries, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have written to Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, not to call a special session of the Congress till after a month has elapsed from the announcement shortly to be made by the Secretary of State to enable the people to study the scheme and to hold the Congress at some central place like Lucknow, Allahabad or Central Provinces.

NEBY MUSA PILGRIMAGE.

THIS YEAR'S MEMORABLE GATHERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 3.

Although the numbers of pilgrims and spectators naturally diminished owing to the war, this year's Neby Musa pilgrimage will remain forever memorable. It augured well for the future of Palestine, when through some happy inspiration, representatives of all religious bodies in Jerusalem were united to meet the Governor and the principal Mahomedan families on the slopes of the Mount of Olives.

Not a great way off were the "Tombs of the Prophets", the resting-places of those followers of the Moses whom Christians, Mahomedans and Jews delight to honour. Prayers invoking blessing on the pilgrims included one for all communities in Palestine and one for prosperity of the present rulers of the country.

PRISONERS IN TURKEY & BULGARIA

EXTENSION OF EXCHANGE.

TO BE CONSIDERED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Faber, Mr. Hope said the possibility of extending the existing arrangements with Turkey and Bulgaria regarding the exchange of war prisoners would be considered.

Replying to Mr. Hanbury Williams he said Turkey had not yet notified the date on which a thousand invalid prisoners available for exchange would be embarked in spite of the British pressure to accelerate the date. A Dutch official was *en route* to inspect the Turkish internment camps.

PLAGUE CASES ON STEAMER SOMALI FROM BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

Two cases of plague of which one was fatal were discovered at Gravesend on the arrival of the Somali from Bombay. Several dead rats were found in the Somali's store room. The cargo is being discharged in lighters.

CONTROL OF TEA IN BRITAIN.

JULY RATION OF 2 OZ. A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 3.

The Food Ministry announces that under the new scheme of distribution of tea which will operate from July 14th everyone in Britain, not already registered, should register with a tea retailer not later than June 10th. It has not yet been decided whether the new system of distribution shall be accompanied by national rationing in July but tea will be supplied to retailers upon the basis of two ounces weekly for each registered customer including children.

NEW AMERICAN LABOUR CHARTER.

NO STRIKES DURING WAR.

A Washington dispatch states that a new Labour Board has been formed which will try to settle by mediation and conciliation all controversies having any relation to war activities. In the event of failure of the Board to bring about voluntary settlement, the Board shall by unanimous action select an umpire, who shall hear and finally decide the controversy under simple rules of procedure prescribed by the National Board."

In the event of inability on the part of the Board to agree unanimously as to the umpire, the name of the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a list of ten suitable, disinterested persons, to be nominated for the purpose by the President of the United States. The programme contemplates that the National Board in its mediatory and conciliatory action and the umpire in his consideration of the controversy shall be governed by the following principles:—

There shall be no strikes or lock-outs during the war.

The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively and to choose representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner.

The right of employers to organize an association or groups and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be abridged or interfered with in any manner.

The employer shall not discharge workers for membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities.

The workers in the exercise of their rights to organize shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organization or induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

In establishments where a union exists the same shall continue, and union standards as to wages, hours of labour, and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in the said establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

This declaration however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right or to discourage the practice of the formation of labour unions or the joining of the same by workers in the said establishments or to prevent the War Labour Board from urging or any umpire from granting under the machinery herein provided an improvement of their situation in the matter of wages, hours of labour, or other conditions, as shall be found desirable from time to time. Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of the workers shall not be relaxed.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

As to women in industry, if it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men they must be allowed equal pay for equal work, and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength. As to hours of labour, the basis eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which the existing law requires it. In all other cases the hours of labour shall be settled with due regard to Governmental necessity and the welfare and proper comfort of the workers.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

TOTALS OVER 4 CRORES.

BENGAL LEADS.

The following is the total amount of subscriptions as known upto 9-30 p.m. on 3rd June 1918 (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	2,54,09,500
Bombay	1,58,09,500
Central Provinces	9,40,000
Total	Rs. 4,21,59,000

COLLECTIONS IN BANGALORE.

RUMOURED ABOUT 5 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

It is understood that about five lakhs were collected and subscribed to-day through the local agency of the Bank of Madras towards the Second War Loan.

MR. COBB'S EXPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

The Hon. Mr. Cobb, British Resident in Mysore, presided this morning at a meeting of the citizens of the Civil and Military stations in connection with the second war loan. In opening the proceedings Mr. Cobb offered hearty welcome to Major General Cross Barratt and announced amidst acclamations that His Majesty the King had given approval to the war work done in Bangalore by confering honours on two of their citizens, Lady Miller getting the order of British Empire and Mr. Henry Hart becoming a Member of the British Empire, and congratulated the members on the distinctions conferred on them. He specially mentioned the work of Mr. Hart as General Secretary of the last "Our Day" fete.

As regards the second war loan the Resident said there must be two thoughts in them, they were celebrating the Emperor's birthday and that His Majesty recently sent them a gracious message asking for loyal co-operation and support. Bangalore had responded beyond expectation to his appeal last year and he hoped with His Majesty's message and appeal from the troops in the field, they would do better. He pointed out that England's need was India's opportunity and in no huckstering spirit should they approach the matter. Their response should be unconditional and wholehearted and in good time His Majesty's Government would grant to them the promises they had made.

General Cross Barratt spoke of the need of supporting the loan and made a special request to Officers, and men to support the war loan.

Mr. Cole, Agent of the Bank of Madras explained the terms of the loan and enthusiastic speeches were made by Hindu, Mahomedan, and Anglo-Indian gentlemen supporting resolutions to urge for the promotion of the loan.

On the motion of Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., a representative committee consisting of leading military officers, and influential gentlemen was formed to popularise the loan.

Among other speakers was the Bishop Robinson, who said he was an American subject and had enjoyed protection under the British flag and all privileges of British subjects and after expressing his personal loyalty to the King Emperor said he had invested what little he had in the war loan. He hoped all the Americans, who had enjoyed the privileges of the British subjects would have no hesitation in investing what they had in the loan. He exhorted all to make the loan a success.

Two announcements of subscriptions were also made.

Messrs Merwanjee and Sons, Stock, Bullion and Finance Brokers, have contracted to purchase from the Bank of Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 new War Bonds on behalf of their constituents.

WAR RISK RATES.

LOWERED IN SOME OF THE ROUTES.

The Marine Insurance Agents Associations' war risk rates which remained steady for some time past, have gone down a little in some of the routes. In the route between India and the United States, the Atlantic Coast *via* the Cape, thence direct, the rates for the Belligerents have been reduced by one per cent., from three to two per cent. In the case of Neutrals there is no alteration in the rates which stand as before at 6 per cent. The rates in the route between the East Coast of India and Burma and North American Pacific Coast *via* China, have gone down by 3/8 per cent., from 3/4 per cent., to 3/8 per cent. In the route between the East Coast of India or Burma and Mauritius the rates have declined by 1/8 per cent., from ½ per cent., to 3/8 per cent. In the routes from the East Coast, India, to the Far East, Saigon and Bangkok, the rates have been reduced by ¼ per cent., from ½ per cent., to ¼ per cent. There is also a reduction of ¼ per cent., from ¾ per cent., to ½ per cent., in the routes from the East Coast of India or Burma to East and South Africa. The rates have gone down by ¼ per cent., from 5/8 per cent., to 3/8 per cent., in the route between the East Coast of India and Australasia.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The following Birthday Honours are in addition to those published yestedray:—

RAO SAHEB.

Cambaconum Rangaswami Ayyangar, Non-Official President of Taluk Board, Kumbakonam; Venkataram Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Chief Secretariat, Madras; Kodumudi Ramaswami Venkataramana Ayyar, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras; Danala Padmanabha Nayadu Garu, Inspector of Police, Madras City; Rajamadam Sambamurti Swami, Inspector of Salt Abkari, Madras; Mudiyanur Ramaswami Odayar, Kallakurichi; Phakirappa Gurbasappa Halkatti of Bijapur, Bombay; Diwan Kundanmal Bhojraj of Mithiam, Bombay; Moro Chintaman Bapat, Inspector of Police, Ahmednagar; Manjunath Devrao Kulkarni, Kanara; Narottam Girdhar Tana of Thana, Bombay; Kesheo Rangnath Panshe, P. W. D., Bombay; Thakarshi Makanji Ghia, P. W. D., Junagadh; Roopam Ramprasad, Jaifor, Special Prison, Aden; Thakur Sheodhyam Singh, Aligarh; Chaudhri Nand Ram Zaillar, Hissar; Gopal Rustam Rao Deshmukh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nagpur; Sriram Ganesh Katarni, Head Master, High School, Yeotmal (Berar); Balkrishnapant Deshpande, Wardha; Narain Rao Canoji Rao Choultry, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Central India Agency; Sukharam Appa, Buldana (Berar); Bhagwant Ramchandra Chavan, Inspector of Post Offices, Ambalal Madhavlal Lakhia, Mamlatdar of North Daskroi, Ahmedabad; G. V. Kalkot, Acting Mamlatdar of Hubli, Bombay; Ramjivan Jagannath, Merchant of Sholapur, Bombay; Chaudhuri Data Ram Dawiala, Meerut; Keshava Dhurmshett Alve, Assistant Ordnance Branch, Army Headquarters; Pandit Govind Ram Chandra, Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Poona; Chintamani Srinivasa Gopaul Krishna Rao, Office of Agricultural Adviser, Pusa.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE (M. B. E.)

Mrs. Hardy, Quetta; Mrs. Gracey, Gorakhpur; Mrs. Kealy, Ladies Red Cross Committee, N.W.F.P.; Mrs. Jackson, Madras; Mrs. Browning, Cochin State; Mrs. Fremantle, Allahabad; Janendra Nath Gupta, Rangpur (Bengal); Mrs. Clarke, Jhansi; Mrs. Mumford, Bulandshahr; Mrs. Heingsway, Madras; Mrs. Dutt, Birbhum, Bengal; Mrs. Nevill, Etawah; Mrs. Peirse, Quetta; Mrs. Playfair, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Playfair of Assam Commission; Mr. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, Bengal; Mrs. Milne, Central Provinces; Mrs. Sallivan, Madras; Mrs. Broomfield, Bombay; Mrs. Ayyar, wife of Mr. Narayana Ayyar, I.C.S., Madras; Honorary Major Arbery, Survey of India; Lieutenant Ward, Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta; Lieut. Anderson Moradabad Hospital; Mrs. Ray, wife of Dr. Ray, Calcutta; Mrs. Dechazal, Madras; Mr. Shaw, Bulandshahr; Babu Budh Sen, Deputy Collector, Muzafargarh; Pandit Manmohan Nath Gartu, Deputy Collector, Etah; Babu Sardar Singh, Deputy Collector, Muttra; Pandit Ganga Dutt Joshi, Tahsildar, Garhwal; Mr. St. John Havock, Superintendent, Excise, Burma; Mr. Robertson, Indian Telegraphs, Bombay; Mrs. Gittings, Jubbulpore; Captain Green, Nagpur Rifles; Captain Nawab Ahmed Nawab Khan, Dera Ismail Khan; Mr. Powell, Nagpur; Shrinivasulu Naidu, Divisional Forest Officer, Nagpur; M Narsing Rao, Provincial Forest Service, Central Provinces; Mr. Hayward, Bushire; Mr. Gregson of O. and R. Railway, Lucknow; Mr. Knowles, Personal Assistant to Adjutant General; Captain Devasahayam, Honorary A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief; Captain Bishan Singh, Kathait 9th Rifles; Babu Srimanta Kumar Das Gupta, Rangpur (Bengal); Nirmal Sankar Sen, Rajshahi, Bengal; Mr. Anderson, Jhelum, Punjab; Munshi Muhammad Zaman Khan, Rawalpindi; Sardar Bahadur Khan, Attock; Lala Amar Nath, Gujaranwala; Abdul Majid Khan, Attock; Babu Shyam Narayan Singh, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Arun Kumar Bose Ranchi; Babu Lakshminarayan Jatnaik Palamau, Bihar and Orissa; Ram Chandra Moreshwar Pardhi, Akola; Khan Sahib Ishtiak Ali Damoh, Central Provinces; Rai Bahadur Bhola Nath Baluchistan; U. Kmuin Manik, Siem of Mylliem, Assam; U. Harison, Siem of Rambray, Assam; Mrs. Alston, Allahabad; Narendra Nath Ghatak, Calcutta; Pandit Daulat Ram, Bar-at-Law, Ferozepore; Mrs. Serene Cawasji, Burma; Rai Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari, Amritsar; Rai Bahadur Pandit Davi Chand, Jullundur; Babu Pyare Lal Dass, Dacca Municipality; Babu Kamini Kumar Dass, Chittagong; Ram Krishna Raoji Jaywant, Amraoti; Mrs. Hayen, Madras; Dr. Vinayak Narayan Bhajekar, Surat; Kunwar Chaudhri, Benares; Dr. Hindarsh, officiating Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarpur; Mrs. Hallwrig, Assam; Mr. Brierley, Yeravda; Subedar Wali Mahamad Khan, Malda, Bengal; Mrs. Robson, Ajmer; Mrs. Tydeman, Lahore; Mr. Roaks, Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta; Chaudhari Karam Ilahi, Gujranwala; Lala Ram Gopal, Hissar; Chaudhari Fazal Ali, Gujarat, Punjab; Arbab Mahamad Azam Khan of Koila; Haji Karim Bakhsh Sethi of Peshawar; Lekhraj Kheomal, Hyderabad (Sind); Pestan Shah Nusservanji, Vakil, Ahmedabad; Mr. Wiggett, Master, Trades' Association, Calcutta; Mrs. Margaret Gillespie Bassein, Burma; Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhri of Kakina (Bengal); Babu Manindra Chandra Singh, Bengal; Chaudhri Farzand Ali Khan Zaildar of Sohna, Punjab; Mr. Grant, Sahibganj, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Shiba Prasad Singh of Jharia, Bihar and Orissa; Chandra Narayan Gupta, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Hart, Assistant Surgeon, Madras; Tiruvadi Chidambara Ramaswami Sarma, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Madras; Sayed Nazir Hussain, Civil Surgeon, Mianwali; Babu Upendra Nath Sen, Senior Shipping Broker, Calcutta; Babu Atal Chandra Ghose, Shipping Broker, Calcutta; Jamshetji Dinshaw Antia, Audit Department, B. B. C. I. Railway; Mrs. Davis in Bhopal, Agency War Committee; Mrs. Spence, Bundelkhand, War Committee; Mr. M. N. P. Ayyangar retired cashier Bank of Madras; Miss Gertrude Jessop formerly matron hospital ship Madras; Miss Carnick, Nurse, Madras Dekkan, Bombay; Miss Whitecombe, Poona, Bombay; Mrs. Lokendra Nath, Bengal; Miss Annie Ewing, Superintendent, Public Women's Institute, Calcutta; Mir Tawqqul Hasain of Pirpur, Fyzabad; Nawab Ahmad Saiyed Khan of Chitari, Bulandshahr; Chaudhri Data Ram of Daurala, Meerut; Dharma Nand Joshi, Almora; Pandit Maharaj Kishan, Ferozepore; Subedar Major Ashaq Ali of Kalanaur, Punjab; Mian Yar Muhammad Khan of Jahan, Khelan, Punjab; Risaldar Bahadur Sahaj Ram of Mohm, Punjab; Sardar Fateh Singh of Sayanwala, Punjab; Raja Fateh Singh of Lahore, Punjab; Mrs. Flora Wardle, Bihar and Orissa; Miss Ashe, Rawalpindi; Babu Jagin Sangma Laskar Garo Hills, Assam; Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Latif Mauzadar, Garo Hills, Assam; Lala Tiratt Ram Shah Khatri, Nawashahr; Wadera Nur Muhammad, Kalat State; Mr. Hart, Mysore Residency; Mrs. Vores, widow of Lt.-Colonel Vores, Kashmir State.

AMERICAN AIRMEN.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Giving his impressions of American airmen a writer in the "Daily Mail" says:—A batch of very "full-out" young men, in khaki uniforms with one gold braid stripe and one gold star upon their blue epaulettes, came among us the other day. They are some of the first of the United States flying men to cross the Atlantic, and we are delighted to know them and to have them with us. Their rank is ensign, which corresponds to our flight sub-lieutenant, and they belong to the naval side of America's air services. The star on each shoulder is equivalent to the executive loop which adorns the cuffs of us R.N.A.S. people. The majority of them, like most of us, are not "pukka" Navy. Drawn by the vortex of war from all quarters, and either still in or just out of their teens, the bulk have come straight from colleges, banks, engineering, professional, and business life. One of our lot is a dentist, another a divinity student.

Officially they are Naval Reserve, a fact which is denoted by the American eagle perched on a shield, instead of the crossed anchors worn by the "real" Navy on their caps and the high collars of their "number one" jackets. They "just hate" these high collars, by the way, and cast frequent envious eyes upon our more comfortable low-rolled one. For our part, we view with a certain amount of envy their comparatively high pay. A monthly cheque for £50 or so would meet with very warm approval from any British flight sub-lieutenant, while a full lieutenant who found himself in possession of £2 a day might well indulge in solid visions of "Noted Airman Weds."

Apart from themselves, perhaps the most refreshing thing about these American visitors of ours is their absolute keenness to learn and their utter lack of anything approaching "swank." They can all fly well, of course, but they do not regard themselves as complete fliers because of that. "Why, you people here are miles ahead of us in every way," said one of them to me—and he was speaking his mind. "We are trying to catch up with you—and for all our sakes we mean to do so, and shall—but at present you've got machines and motors (it is always 'motors, not engines,' with them) and armament that we've only heard of or seen in pictures. Those of us who have been picked out to go around your stations are mighty lucky. Nevertheless, although they pay us the genuine compliment of being gratified at what we can show and, of our experience, teach them, they are "full-out" for what their own country is going to do in the matter of war flying. All over America schools of instruction are in full swing, reducing their waiting-lists of would-be pilots as fast as possible; machines are being turned out in great numbers; a board of engineering experts has brought about wonders in the way of standardisation; and if the "Liberty" engine proves itself the success it promises to be, America will have an air engine as good as anything in the world."

(Continued from Column 3.)

fair March days when the land is flooded with sunshine and the promise of spring. What is the impression which England makes on me to-day? It is one that any Englishman may reverently thank God for experiencing. The Day so long desired by our adversary has dawned, the hour in which England's fate hangs in the balance is here. As I have passed through the streets of London, travelled in the Underground or in omnibuses, taken my simple meals in public restaurants or teashops mingled with the crowds in the busy thoroughfares, or conversed with friends in the retirement, and intimacy of home, I have found one spirit animating my fellow-countrymen. Not a spirit of pride or overweening self-confidence, but a quiet, resolute, calm spirit of stedfastness and courage such as I have never in my life met before. Social distinctions have not disappeared, but the spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood has asserted itself in a way never before revealed. For the first time since the war, which has worked so many and such wonderful changes, I find myself in a great family bound together by the most sacred of ties as by the most sacred of sorrows. At this supreme moment in our nation's life, when everything, yes, *everything* depends on the spirit of its sons and daughters, I feel, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, that its lesson has been learnt and laid to heart, and that as people we are prepared for any trials, sacrifices, and privations that this most searching of tests may impose upon us. There is no mistaking the seriousness with which the issue is being watched by all our fellow-countrymen. Young and old, men and women, boys and girls—all are alive to it, and all are facing it with a calmness for which I, as an Englishman long resident abroad, cannot feel too proud or too thankful. How often during the war have I not the words of Shakespeare who knew and interpreted the heart of England better than any other has ever done, echoed and re-echoed through my memory:—

Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true!

To-day the conviction is irresistibly borne in upon me that the steel of our character has been tempered more finely by the fierce trial through which we have for over three years and a half been passing, and that naught, indeed, shall make us rue, because England is, in very deed, resting and will continue to rest true to itself.

ENGLAND TO-DAY.

IMPRESSIONS ON RETURNING HOME.

Three years and seven months ago, writes a correspondent in "The Times," I left England for the Continent on duty connected with war, and since then I have made only two or three short visits to this country at intervals of more than year. On each occasion, coming with a mind prepared by absence for fresh impressions, I have been struck by the change which has come over the country and the people. How vividly do I remember the mingled emotions of the nation as tremendous news of the war broke upon us. To many, to myself among them, it seems that most of our fellow-countrymen were utterly unable to form any conception, even a remote one of the magnitude of the issue forced upon us. Who does not remember the cricket matches at Lord's, the lawn tennis, and all the other amusements which for a time went on just as before, as if we were completely unaware that the trumpet of Armageddon had sounded? That was the first phase. The war was a new sensation, lending itself, together with much that was noble, to a thousand manifestations of the old spirit of sobbishness, false sentiment, and notoriety hunting.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON

who has been made G.C.S.I.

H. E. LORD PENTLAND

also made G. C. S. I.

When I returned a year later I found much searching of heart as to the respective merits of voluntary or compulsory service. The question of national food supply had not even begun to occupy the minds of the masses. Not a thought was given to this tremendous problem. We were making great efforts in the field but the impressions of complete absorption of the home population in the one and only issue facing the nation was wanting. London went its way as before, and "business as usual" was still the motto of many minds, if not of most.

Another year passed, and again I came back, this time with greater difficulty and at great personal risk owing to German submarine activity. It was another England that awaited me, an England which had learned many lesson, are suffered many losses, an England sobered but purified by the ordeal, an England learning slowly but surely the magnitude of the task confronting her, and realizing by degrees that the hour was approaching when her destiny would be decided.

PREVAILING SPIRIT OF CALMNESS.

And now again I am in England, in these

(Continued in Column 2.)

three things: The aeroplane has caught fire and has been seen diving vertically to earth, enveloped in flames and leaving behind it a long trail of smoke. There is then no hope for the unfortunate occupant; he will be burnt to death before he reaches the ground, and the machine will be utterly destroyed.

Such a fire is generally caused by the penetration of a bullet into the petrol tank of the machine, which at once sets it on fire. The speed of the machine blows the flames towards the occupant, and so he and the "fuselage" of the machine are burnt. Occasionally a local fire in the engine can be put out by diving at a terrific speed, but if the petrol tank catches alight the prospect is almost hopeless.

The second way in which machines are destroyed is by the folding up of the wings. Either the essential "flying-wires" (which bear the weight of the machine) or perhaps the main "spars" in the wings or the wooden struts between them are cut through by bullets, and at once the wings fold up and no longer support the machine, which falls to the ground in a vertical drop which is terrible to contemplate.

The third cause of destruction is the death or severe wounding of the pilot. The machine no longer is under control, but falls to the ground in fluttering circles, like a wounded bird, or perhaps, if the dead pilot has fallen forward on to his "control-stick," in a dive straight down to the earth, where it is crumpled into a small heap. If that final crash into the ground is seen by the pilot who attacked him the machine is reported as having been destroyed.

Sometimes a pilot follows the machine down until he is quite near the ground to see its final destruction, and so to make sure of his victory. This is done all the more now that fighting machines are *so strongly built that it is possible for them to dive vertically from* 20,000 *feet to* 2,000 *feet at an average speed of* 200 *miles an hour, or more, and yet come out of the dive safely.*

Modern machines, too, can spin down thousands upon thousands of feet, apparently out of control, and yet regain their normal position at a low attitude and return safely to their aerodrome, though but a few moments before they were, perhaps, apparently at the mercy of a dozen hostile machines.

HOW TO READ AN AIR REPORT.

"DESTROYED" AND "OUT OF CONTROL."

Every day so many German aeroplanes (and lately it has been a very great many) are reported as being destroyed or driven down out of control. There is a distinction between those expressions, writes "S. T." in the "Daily Mail," although almost invariably they both mean the same thing—that the pilot was killed and the machine destroyed.

Briefly, it may be said that a machine is considered as being destroyed when its destruction has actually been observed by the attacking pilot and by witnesses; that it has been driven down out of control when it has been seen in such a condition or position that its ultimate destruction can be assumed, although it has not actually been observed. An airman can see a machine which he knows must have been riddled with bullets go spinning down very erratically and perhaps vanish in a layer of mist near the ground and can assume its destruction and report that it was driven down "out of control."

When a German machine has been reported as "destroyed" it generally means one of

ALHAMBRA DISTURBANCE.

LORD LASCELLES ACQUITTED.

Acting Major Viscount Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards, was charged at a Westminster Court-martial on April 4th with assaulting Charles F. B. Penley, assistant manager at the Alhambra Theatre, on March 9, with threatening to kick Mr. Penley, with impeding Assistant Provost Marshal Corbett, of the Canadian Forces, who was arresting another officer, and with threatening to put the Assistant Provost Marshal under arrest. Accused, who was defended by Mr. Patrick Hastings, pleaded not guilty to all the charges, writes the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Penley, wearing a "Services rendered" badge, stated that on March 9 his attention was called to a party of officers in the theatre. Subsequently Captain McCall was arrested in the corridor. A crowd had assembled. Viscount Lascelles was there in evening dress. Witness asked him to try to keep his friends in order, but he took no notice. The officer arrested was taken away in a taxicab and, said the witness, "all the other officers turned on me for some reason, using horrible language and calling me a cad and a sleek-looking swine," and various other things of that description. The accused said nothing then. Witness replied that he had been a naval officer and walked up the passage. Some of the officers came out and Lord Lascelles, who was presumably going up the corridor into the theatre, bumped into him. "Some part of my anatomy was given a blow," said witness, "and I think it came from his knee."

Lieutenant Eastwood (prosecuting)—Do you think it was an accident?—No, I think it was meant.

Mr. Hastings—Do you know that Lord Lascelles thinks that it was you who bumped into him?—That might be suggested, but I did not.

Mr. Edward Foster, manager of the Alhambra Theatre, said that the officers were abusive, and not knowing that Penley had been discharged from the Royal Naval Air Service, they called him a slacker. Lord Lascelles said that he had a damned good mind to kick Penley.

Harry Franklin, janitor at the Alhambra, said that Lord Lascelles came up the corridor with some other officers. Lord Lascelles knocked into Mr. Penley, who staggered, but witness did not see any kick. The officers were talking among themselves and one of them said, "It's a damned disgrace."

LORD LASCELLS GIVES EVIDENCE.

Major Bate, Worcestershire Regiment, in evidence which was read, said that after Captain McCall was called out by the Assistant Provost Marshall he heard Lord Lascelles exclaim, "Keep quiet, Jock, and don't make a fool of yourself." Accused did not interfere with the A. P. M. or the arrested officer.

Lord Lascelles, who wore three wound stripes, went into the witness-box, and said that after a considerable time in France he came home last January to undergo a course at Aldershot. This affair at the Alhambra was shortly before the end of the course, and a dinner was arranged. At the theatre he sat next to Colonel Duff, and there were also Majors and Captains in the party. When Captain McCall had left his seat witness was told that he was calling for Colonel Duff and himself. In the crowd were officers not of witness's party. "I caught McCall's arm and called to him to keep quiet. A crowd of officers came up the passage following Mr. Penley, who jostled me offensively as he went by. I said, 'You will be very lucky if I do not put my knee in you.' One officer called, 'Major Lascelles, you are a major and can put a Provost Marshal under arrest.' I replied, 'Keep quiet, you are only a captain, and you cannot in any case. Don't make a fool of yourself.' I then went back to my seat." Witness added that he thought at first that Penley struck him intentionally. He denied assaulting Penley, touching the arrested officer, or interfering with the Assistant Provost Marshal. There were sixteen at the Carlton dinner that same evening, and he knew that one officer had been tried on a charge of drunkenness.

COLONEL DUFF AND SIR HENRY STREATFEILD.

Colonel J. B. Duff, the senior officer at the dinner and theatre, said that he saw no fracas He had made a report concerning Lord Lascelles, who was under his course, in which he stated that he was a cheerful, reliable, and conscientious officer and fit to command a battalion. Accused had been in France two years and one month, and had been three times wounded.

Captain McCall said that accused called to him, "For God's sake, Jock, keep quiet." Accused did not touch him at all. Witness admitted that he had been tried on charges of drunkenness, striking the Assistant Provost Marshal, and resisting an escort.

Lieutenant Eastwood—As far as you know you have been convicted on one or more of those charges?—Yes.

Sentence, if any, has not been promulgated?—No.

Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, Commanding the Grenadier Guards, said that Lord Lascelles joined the Grenadiers in 1902, and on the outbreak of war entered the Yorkshire Hussars as a second lieutenant. In May, 1915, he rejoined the Grenadiers, and had been second in command of the battalion. "Throughout the war," said witness, "he has rendered most devoted and gallant service to his regiment and country. He is valued as a most capable and efficient officer, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre in December, 1917."

Mr. Hastings—He has been court-martialled on a previous occasion for writing home to his mother as to his views on newspaper correspondents?—That is what I am told.

He was reprimanded?—I think so.

Accused was found not guilty of all the charges and released.

Lieutenant Eastwood (the prosecutor) said there had been so much made of what had occurred at the Alhambra in the Press, and so much mud had been thrown, that the authorities thought it only right to the regiment and to Lord Lascelles that the whole of the facts should be properly aired in open Court. There could have been no question of hiding anything or covering up. Although he was not quite in order as a member of Lord Lascelles' regiment, he would like to express his pleasure at the Court's findings.

"POLITICS OF THE SCULLERY."

THE OPENING OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

"New India" writes:—

Mrs. Annie Beasant received her private English Mail yesterday, several days after the arrival in Madras of English letters. Every letter had been opened by the Censor. This has been going on for some time, and every letter from her relatives and private friends in England is subjected to this process. There is no shadow of excuse for this politics of the scullery, this private prying into the inner life of a person, this trampling on every instinct of the gentleman, to say nothing of the honourable conduct of political life, supposed to be characteristic of the British race. When Mazzini was engaged in political conspiracy in Italy and had taken refuge in England, his letters, on one occasion, were opened. There was the "excuse" that the Italian conspiracy was plotting a revolution and employed assassination. Yet the storm of anger which broke out in England was so fierce that the Government fell on its knees before it, and the sanctity of private correspondence was secured. The "Cabinet noir" of Napoleon III was looked on as scandalous, although it was known that plots for his dethronement existed. Now we have this same vile system flourishing in India, and our bureaucrats open our private letters even from England, and pry, with the curiosity of scullery-maids, into family affairs. They doubtless find, as a magistrate here remarked, that "Mrs. Beasant's correspondence is very interesting." They read her son's letters, and doubtless discover with surprise that he loves his mother. They read the letters of devoted English friends of people in religious and family troubles, and doubtless make fun of them in their clubs, just as elsewhere in telegrams are circulated in the English Club before they reach the hands of their owners.

Does the Bureaucracy imagine that this spying raises it in the admiration of the world, and increases its prestige? Does it think that it endears its rule to the people into whose private lives it tramps with its heavy boots, outraging the sanctities of private affection? Is there nothing sacred to these men, no veil which they do not tear in pieces? And what have they found? They interned Mrs. Besant and scrutinised every line written by her or received by her. Did they find one line of sedition, one suggestion of wrong? They cannot find what does not exist.

They probably cannot understand the sense of indignity, of outrage, which arises against this indecent proceeding, how every word of love and tender anxiety in the opened letters becomes polluted by their touch, by the fact that hostile eyes have fallen on it; for such work blunts all the finer feelings of delicacy and honour, and buries the gentleman in the spy. The methods of a Tsar, of a Napoleon III, dishonour the name of Britain. The journals edited by Englishmen in India taunt the Germans for their intrigues, their plots, in other countries. What have they to say against these methods, used by Englishmen against a woman whom they hate because she loves India, against these political methods of scullery, used by men who are agents of England, but who stain every English tradition of honour and fair dealing? Oh for the time when India shall be free from such methods, and live under Home Rule.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 3.

The monsoon has weakened in the north of the Peninsula, but extended into the United Provinces and East Punjab. Western depression has given some rain to Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Malabar; local in Burma, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore. A few falls occurred in the United Provinces, south-west Punjab, Konkan, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, and Dhubri one and half inches; Silchar two; Shillong three; Cherrapunji nine; Cox's Bazar, and Jalpaiguri five; Burdwan and Bogra one and half; Darjeeling three; Sambalpur four; Chainbasa one; Darbhunga one and half; Patna two; Allahabad, Ludhina, and Simla one; Khushab three quarters; Pendra and Bangalore one. Temperature is considerably below normal in Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Diminution of rain in north Bengal.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS

BITTER OPPOSITION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke at length in the House of Commons on the 9th April. When he began to speak about Ireland, he was constantly interrupted. Below we give a report of the proceedings:—

I now come to the question of Ireland. When an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to put men of 50 and boys of 18 into the Army in the fight for liberty and independence—(Mr. Devlin—And small nationalities)—and especially, as my hon. friend reminds me, to fight for the liberty and independence of small nationalities, I am perfectly certain it is not possible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Dillon.—You will not get any men from Ireland by compulsion—not a man. (Nationalist cheers.)

An Hon. Member.—What about Wales?

Mr. Lloyd George.—As to Wales, may I just say that before the Act came into operation Wales showed the highest recruiting record in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Pringle.—No.

Mr. Lloyd George.—What is the position? No Home Rule proposal ever submitted to the House proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of the power of dealing with all questions relating to the Army and Navy. These have invariably, in every Home Rule Bill I have ever seen, been purely questions for the Imperial Parliament, so that it is no more a derogation of any National right ever claimed in this House than was the defence of the Realm Act, which was also extended to Ireland.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE WAR.

The character of the quarrel in which we are engaged is just as much Irish as it is English. May I say it is more so—it is more Irish and Scotch and Welsh than it is even English. (Cheers.) Ireland, through its representatives, at the beginning of this War assented to it—

Mr. Devlin.—Because it was a War for small nationalities.

An Hon. Member.—Then why don't you fight for small nationalities? (Cheers.).

Mr. Lloyd George.—Ireland, through its representatives, assented to the War, voted for the War, supported the War. The Irish representatives, and Ireland, through its representatives, without a dissentient voice, committed the Empire to this War. They are fully as responsible for it as any part of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) May I just read the declaration issued by the Irish Party on December 17, 1914, shortly after the War began?

Mr. Byrne.—We have had a revolution since then.

Mr. Lloyd George.—This is the declaration of the Irish Party:

'A test to search men's souls has arisen. The Empire is engaged in the most serious War in history. It is a just War, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. It is a War for the defence of the sacred rights and liberties of small nations and the respect and enlargement of the great principle of nationality. Involved in it is the fate of France, our kindred country, the chief nation of that powerful Celtic race to which we belong; the fate of Belgium, to whom we are attached by the same great ties of race and by the common desire of a small nation to assert its freedom; and the fate of Poland, whose sufferings and whose struggles bear so marked a resemblance to our own. It is a War for high ideals of human Government and international relations, and Ireland will be false to her history and to every consideration of honour, good faith, and self-interest did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and sacrifices.

Captain Redmond.—"Willingly."

Mr. Lloyd George.—May I also refer to a speech delivered by the late Mr. Redmond at the Mansion House, Dublin, when my right hon. friend (Mr. Asquith) addressed a recruiting meeting there Mr. Redmond said:

The heart of Ireland has been profoundly moved by the spectacle of the heroism and the sufferings of Belgium. The other day in London I met the Cardinal Archbishop Mercier, and I took the liberty of promising him then that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain, and to uphold and defend the integrity and the independence of Belgium. Oh, yes, Belgium, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, France—those are words to conjure with in the case of the Irish people. There never was a War—that is, I believe, the universal sentiment in Ireland—there never was a War in which higher and nobler issues were at stake, I have heard some people speak of this War as an English and not an Irish War. That is absolutely and definitely untrue. Ireland's highest Imperial interests are at stake. (Loud cheers.) The fact that America is in this War is the best proof of that. There are more Irishmen in the United States of America than there are in Ireland. They are all subject to conscription..

Captain Redmond.—Not by England.

Mr. Lloyd George.—Irishmen in Great Britain are subject to conscription and Irishmen in Canada also

Mr. Devlin.—Are Irishmen in Australia?

Mr. Byrne.—We won't have it in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George.—Mr. Redmond, in addressing this House on the Military Service Bill 1916, said: "Let me state what is my personal view on this matter of compulsion. I am content to take the phrase used by the Prime Minister in his last speech. I am prepared to say I will stick at nothing, nothing which is necessary, nothing which is calculated to effect the purpose, in order to win this War, and this is the view, I am certain, of the people of Ireland." He was then opposed to that particular Bill. But he said that with him conscription was not a question of principle; it was purely a question of the necessity for the raising of men.

MR. DILLON'S VIEW.

I think my hon. friend, the Member for Mayo, took substantially the same view in a speech which he delivered at the same time. "We are now engaged", he said, "in discussing an important political proposal for this country. Like the hon. Member for Waterford, I view the thing from the point of view of necessity and expediency in the particular circumstances. I would not hesitate to support conscription to-morrow if I thought it was necessary to maintain liberty, and, if there was no conscription, we ran the risk of losing the War."

Mr. Dillon.—That was conditional on Ireland having the liberty to decide her own fate, and if Irish liberty were at stake I certainly would not hesitate to support conscription. (Cries of "Oh!" and Nationalist cheers.).

Mr. Lloyd George.—I do not want to enter into a controversy as to what my hon. friend meant; but that is what he conveyed to the House, and if he will take the trouble to read that speech he will see that that is the case. Mr. Redmond himself on the third reading of the Bill put it on the ground that we were fighting for small nationalities.

Mr. Devlin.—He found that that was not true.

Mr. Lloyd George—.My hon. friend never challenged the justice of the War. On the contrary, he supported it, he voted for it.

Mr. Devlin.—Who?

Mr. Lloyd George.—I am referring to my hon. friend the member for Mayo. He voted for the War, supported supplies, voted for the declaration of War.

Mr. Dillon.—The right hon. gentleman is going too far. I never challenged the justice of the War. I believed in the justice of the War, and said so. I never voted for supplies, nor did any one else in this House, for a vote was never taken. I never challenged the justice of the War, and I do not challenge it now .The right hon. gentleman is going too far when he says that. Most certainly I did not vote for the War. I hold very strong opinions about the origin of the War.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I am satisfied by the statements made by my hon. friend that he supported the justice of the War. If he believed that it was an unjust War he would never have voted for it.

Mr. Dillon.—Certainly not.

Mr. Lloyd George.—Well, that's settled. (Laughter.).

THE APPLICATION TO IRELAND.

May I say, respectfully, and after a good deal of reflection and hesitation, because, after all, one does not want to propose any thing to raise controversy and trouble, when Heaven knows we have as much trouble as we can possibly deal with.

Mr. Flavin.—You will get more of it.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I would not do it unless I felt, after great reflection, that it is indefensible that you should ask young men of 18½ years of age, married men of 35 and 40 with families, and even up to 50 in England, Scotland and Wales—that you should compel them to fight for the freedom and independence of a small Catholic Nationality in Europe, whilst young men of 20 to 25 in Ireland are under no obligation to take up arms for a cause which is just as much theirs as ours. (Cheers). It is not merely illogical, it is unjust. (Cheers.).

Mr. Byrne.—You will have another battlefront in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George.—There is such a thing as justice for England and Scotland and Wales, and the emergency which Mr. Redmond contemplated, and which I still respectfully suggest my hon. friend the member for Mayo also contemplated, that we shall not win the war without taking this measure, has arisen. President Wilson's dramatic decision in the last few days is the best proof of that. And there is a special emergency with regard to Ireland. Irish battalions and divisions, according to all testimony, have maintained the high honour and repute of their native land, but those battalions are sadly depleted and they are now filled or half filled with Englishmen. If it were merely England's battle, the young men of Ireland might regard that fact with indifference. But it is not. They are just as much concerned as the young men of England. Therefore we propose to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as in Great Britain. (Cheers and Nationalist interruptions.) As there is no machinery in existence, and no register has yet been completed in Ireland, it may take some weeks before actual enrolment begins—

Mr. Flavin.—It will never begin. Ireland won't have it at any price.

Mr. Lloyd George.—But there must be no delay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Flavin.—You come across and try to take them.

Mr. Lloyd George.—As soon as arrangements are complete, the Government shall, by Order-in-Council, put the Act into immediate operation.

Mr. William O'Brien.—That is a declaration of war against Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. Flavin.—And Irishmen all over the world. (Cheers.)

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Lloyd George.—Meanwhile we intend to invite Parliament to pass a measure for Self-Government for Ireland. (Mr. Byrne. —You can keep it.) Let there be no misapprehension. Both questions will not hang together. Each must be taken on its merits. (Mr. Byrne.—You can keep both.) Well, if that is the view of Home Rule, it is a new view for Ireland. (Cheers.) (Mr. Byrne.—Political tricksters.) Whilst Great Britain is fighting for National rights in Europe—(An Hon. Member.—The Prime Minister is trampling on the rights of Irishmen)—with all her reserves of strength, she is prepared to concede the same rights in her own sphere of Government. The Report of the remarkable Convention which has been held in Ireland, which has just brought its proceeding to a termination, affords the British Parliament another opportunity)—(Mr. Byrne.—Of breaking their word)—of approaching this question with more hope of success.

Mr. Devlin (Belfast, W., Nat).—Will the right hon. gentleman read to the House of Commons the declaration unanimously carried by that Convention recommending a report of a sub-committee, including the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Desart, and two soldier Nationalists, on conscription?

Mr. Lloyd George.—I have no doubt, if that is the Report, it will be available to-morrow. (Hon. Members.—"Read it.") I really must ask to be allowed to reply to the courteous question put to me. The Report will appear to-morrow. The Report of the Convention was laid upon the table of the House to-day, and I hope it will be printed and circulated to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin.—Will that Report, unanimously adopted by the Committee to which I have referred and subsequently unanimously adopted by the Convention, be incorporated in the Self-Government proposals of the Government?

Mr. Lloyd George.—I do not know. I am sorry to say I have not had time. The Report only arrived yesterday.

Mr. Devlin.—May I press the right hon. gentleman? (Hon. Members.—"No.") This has a very vital and important bearing upon the discussion in which we are engaged. We are now discussing the question of the application of compulsory service to Ireland. I want to know whether, when the House of Commons is called upon to give a decision upon the question of the application of compulsory service to Ireland, the Report unanimously passed by the Committee and by the Convention will be presented to the House?

Mr. Lloyd George.—My hon. friend is asking me about a report which I have not seen. (Ironical Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Devlin again rose.

The Speaker.—The hon. member for West Belfast is not treating the Prime Minister fairly. The Prime Minister is in possession of the House, and is entitled to state his views. The hon. member will have an opportunity of replying.

Mr. Devlin.—On a point of order. This is not a matter of petty controversy; this is a matter of the most vital importance to Ireland. (An Hon. Member.—"That is not a point of order.") My point of order is this (interruptions)—you need not try to howl me down, because I will not sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you will not crush us here.

The Speaker.—As the hon. member says that he has a point of order, will he address me upon that?

Mr. Devlin.—I want to know now whether I am entitled to move that the House should report progress until such time as the Report of the National Convention on conscription and of Irish Government is presented to the House of Commons.

The Speaker.—The hon. member would be entitled to move the adjournment of the debate during the course of the debate at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech, but he certainly could not interpolate a motion of that sort in the middle of the Prime Minister's speech.

NO "SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT."

Mr. Lloyd George.—I was saying that this Convention had just terminated its labours. The Cabinet, of course, has not had time to consider that Report, because it has only just arrived. I understand that it reported by a majority. I fear that the majority is not such as to justify the Government in saying that it represents substantial agreement. That means that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with such guidance as the Convention's Report affords, such proposals for the establishment of Self-Government in Ireland—(An Hon. Member.—"As the Castle wishes")—as are in themselves just, and can, in their judgment, be carried without violent controversy. (An Hon. Member.—"Rasputin.") We propose, therefore, at an early date to introduce such a measure into the House of Commons, and to invite the House to pass it into law with the least possible delay. When the young men of Ireland have been brought in large numbers in the fighting line—(Mr. Byrne.—"Never!")—it is important that they should feel that they are not fighting to establish a right and a principle abroad which is denied to the land in which they live. I ought to say that the appeals we have addressed to the Dominions—(Mr. Byrne.—"We know it is all nonsense.")—have produced a fine response. The Dominions have already furnished the Empire with something like one million magnificent fighting men. They are each and all taking the necessary steps to send more.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY VICTORY.

The proposals which I am submitting to the House and to which I ask the House to give a first reading, I hope it will be possible to get through the House this week. (Nationalist members.—"No.") Time presses. Every day is a matter of importance. (Mr Flavin.—"The House will have to get us out first.") We regret having to propose such extremely drastic recommendations which will injure so many trades, but, having regard to the emergency, I say that no Government could accept the responsibility of proposing less. If by any chance or mischance this colossal battle went against us, I do not say the War would be over, any more than it was the in days when Britain fought against another attempt at military dominance, when Napoleon, having overthrown the armies of Europe, had the Continent at his mercy. As long as we have a ship afloat we shall not accept a German peace. (Cheers). But if the battle is won, as I believe it will be, the doom of Prussianism is sealed. (A Nationalist Member.—"Except in Ireland.") The enemy has attacked at the height of his strength. We have been deserted by one powerful Ally, and another, and a more powerful Ally is not yet ready to put forth one-tenth of his might. But, on the other hand this battle must exhaust the German reserves. The enemy's last call must be thrown in before this battle is over, and America is only now putting in the first instalment of her first call. If we wish to avoid a war lasting for years, this battle must be won now and to win it we must be ready to thrown in all our with these measures and the promise of winning the decisive victory of the war, and with those measures and the promise of America we have no fear on the ultimate issue. We shall pass through many fluctuations of hope and despondency even perhaps in this battle. Let us go through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with a stout and a steady heart. We have had critical days.(Mr. Flavin.—There are worse to come.) In those days we had no ground for panic. We have had days when the outlook was brighter. Make no mistake, there is no cause yet for expectation except in the valour of our troops. For a long time there will be cause, grave cause, for deep anxiety. There will always be to the end cause for exertion and for sacrifice, and if these are given with the unstinted devotion with which our brave men in France are affording it there will be cause for confidence in this. (Cheers.)

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INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

FORMATION OF A MEDICAL CORPS.

The following is issued as an annexure to Indian Army Orders:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Defence Force Act, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to constitute the following special military unit:—The Indian Defence Force Medical Corps.

Persons holding the medical and surgical qualifications detailed below may be granted commissions in the above corps:—(a) Registrable in the United Kingdom, (b) L.M.S., Madras; (c) membership of State Medical Faculty, Bengal; (d) memberships of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay; (e) American diplomas, the courses of study for which are recognised by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Commissions in the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps will be governed by the regulations applying to commissions in the Indian Defence Force generally so far as they are applicable.

Commissions in the Indian Defence Force may be on the General Service or Local Service Lists. Officers on the General Service List will be required to serve in any part of India. Officers on the Local Service List will be required to serve in the local area prescribed in paragraph 21 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917.

The applications should be addressed through the officer commanding the corps concerned, and should be accompanied by (a) evidence of possession of one of the qualifications detailed in paragraph 2 above, (b) in case of persons educated in India a certificate from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and (c) a copy of the candidate's birth certificate and the form given in appendix I duly completed, as well as to certificates as to character. The declaration attached to the application form will set forth the candidate's acceptance of the obligation to serve in the General Service or Local Service List as the case may be. No application for a commission on the Local Service List will be forwarded from a person liable to General Military Service under the Act.

Officers of Corps of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps will be granted the following substantive ranks:—Lieutenant on first appointment; captain after three years' service as an officer of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps if recommended by the officer commanding; major after 12 years' service as an officer of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps, if recommended by the officer commanding; lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service as an officer of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps, if recommended by the officer commanding. Service as medical officers of volunteer units will count for the purpose of this regulation as service in the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps.

Officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps will be placed under the orders of officers commanding station hospitals, where such hospitals exist who will detail them for duties. At stations where there are no station hospitals, they will be attached to units of the Indian Defence Force.

If not attached to a unit of the Indian Defence Force, officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps will be on the Supernumerary List.

In the case of officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps attached to station hospitals, no medical stores or equipment will be required, as such will be supplied by the hospitals to which they are attached. At stations where there are no station hospitals, and officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps are attached to units, necessary medical equipment and stores will be obtained from the military hospitals which are located in the stations. Further, at stations where no military hospitals exist the medical equipment and stores required will be obtained from the nearest civil hospital.

All officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps are required to provide themselves with pocket instruments, at their own expense.

Officers of the Indian Defence Force Medical Corps will be eligible for travelling allowances on the scale laid down in paragraph 29, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, when travelling on duty.

SCATHING STRICTURES ON LIQUIDATORS.

JUDGES' COMMENTS IN LAHORE PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The full text of the judgment, delivered by the Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan, Chief Judge and the Hon. Mr. Leslie Jones, Judge, sitting as a Division Bench on appeal from the Hon. Mr. Broadway, Judge, dated the 11th December 1917, in the matter of the remuneration of the Official Liquidators of the People's and Amritsar Banks in Liquidation has just been published. The Official Liquidators (Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse) were appellants in one case and contested the order of the trying Judge disallowing their commission on the sale of securities by mortgages and on deposits set off against debts. Lala Ghajju Ram, a creditor on behalf of the general body of creditors, appealed against the order of the same judge allowing commission on moneys lying in the branches when the Banks failed and thereafter transferred to the Head Office, thus coming into the hands of the Liquidators.

The Division Bench in an elaborate and learned Judgment arrived at the conclusion that the commissions charged by the Official Liquidators were unreasonably high and disallowed their appeal. They observed: "Judged, therefore, by whatever standard it is possible for us to apply, it is obvious that the scale of remuneration sanctioned in the case of the Liquidators of the People's Bank was very excessive. We recognise that Chaterer Accountants in India expect and quite rightly, a scale of remuneration higher than that with which accountants in England are satisfied, but the rate sanctioned by Mr. Forbes bears no reasonable proportion to anything which could be regarded as a proper rate for professional services of the kind rendered, even if allowance is made for the employment by the Liquidators of some of their own staff."

How it came to pass that such a high scale was sanctioned by the Court is a further subject of comment. The judgment proceeds:—"We consider that both the Court and the public have been misled by the Official Liquidators who failed to give any guide to the judge as to what was a suitable scale of remuneration and utilised the services of a lawyer, paid for from the funds of a Bank which they represented, to secure for themselves the most favourable terms to which they could obtain an agreement. The principal debtor—Lala Harikishen Lal—though practically a bankrupt, had a large voice in the determination of the scale, and there was no proper scrutiny by the Court. Not only that, but even after the scale was sanctioned, matters, we are told, were left all alone to the sweet discretion of the Liquidators. The accounts were never subjected to any audit and the position was practically this, that the judges (Additional Judge and his successors) trusted the Liquidators and the public believed that when the liquidation was being conducted by the principle of well-known firms controlled by a European Judge, their interests were in safe hands."

EXCESSIVE SCALE OF REMUNERATION.

Another matter which throws a lurid light on all these proceedings is referred to in an earlier part of the judgment. It is pointed out that Mr. Meugens, one of the Liquidators, was also the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., and that the remuneration for that work was only two per cent. on the assets of some 33 lakhs of rupees. It does not seem to have realised at the time that including their commission on the liquidation of the Amritsar Bank, Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse could draw between them about rupees one lakh a year for 4 years (or a total of £26,500 sterling as part time liquidators, one of them being a total absentee since about May 1916) and that at the end of that period the close of the proceedings would not be in sight."

The learned judges compared the scales of remuneration allowed in similar cases in England, and in Bombay (the only place where such rules exist in India) and found that "the Official Liquidators of the People's Bank have already claimed a commission of about Rs. 2,78,000 on Rs. 56,00,000 or £18,533, on £373,233."

According to the scale in force in Bombay, the judgment points out, "their commission on the latter sum would amount only to about Rs. 55,575 or as Rs. 53,838 against the English Treasury £3,177. We do not say that such a sum would necessarily afford adequate remuneration for really satisfactory liquidation of the People's Bank, but here again the difference between the Bombay scale and even second of the two scales sanctioned by Mr. Forbes is enormous."

ECONOMIC WAR BY WIRELESS.

Economic war by wireless is the latest German measure designed to meet the new commercial conditions after the war, telegraphed the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on the 10th April. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" declares that the German industrialists have founded a new agency, a German Overseas Service, whose special duty it is to report three times weekly on the prospects of export and on the economical situation in various countries, on production, prices and extent of export. The service is the forerunner of an extensive telegraphic and wireless service to be started immediately peace is signed, not only for trade, but also for press purposes. A polyglot correspondence is also projected to supply the foreign press in the same sense. A number of export periodicals is to be published; one is to be in Russian and another specially for the Ukraine. The paper adds that it is easy to understand the political effect of such services.

RECRUITING MEETING AT LAHORE.

MRS. SARALADEVI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 3.

Another largely attended public meeting to encourage recruitment for the Indian Defence Force was held last evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Shadi Lal. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, moving a resolution for the formation of recruitment sub-committees all over the province, said that the mandate had gone forth from high to India to be awake, to be no longer a slave to fate or foe, that she would now make her fate and meet her foe. She regretted that the Arya Samaj leaders, who enjoyed implicit confidence of the educated men of the province, were not summoned to the Delhi Conference and pleaded for the raising of the age-limit so as to include the members of the bar for the force.

Dr. Gokal Chand, Bar-at-Law, said that national health, national education, national industries, national defence all go hand in hand with Swaraj or Home Rule, just like five "K.'s" in the cult of Sikhism. In reply to the observation by one speaker that the recruits for the Defence Force did not receive the treatment they expected, three Chief Court pleaders whose sons were in the force stood up and gave an emphatic repudiation to the allegation stating that their sons received every consideration and courtesy from officers and that military drill had a wonderful effect on their general health.

Justice Shadilal in bringing the proceedings to a close referred to a statement made by an M. Sc. student member of the force, narrating his experience at the last meeting. He assured them that all suggestions would receive the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of the military authorities.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A VAKIL.

JUDGE'S ADVICE: "NEVER APPEAR FOR FRIENDS."

At the Allahabad High Court on Monday, says "The Pioneer", Sir George Knox, Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Raoof disposed of an application made by Musammat Ashghari Begum, with regard to the professional conduct of Babu Raj Kumar, a High Court vakil and secretary of the Badaun Bar Association.

The applicant was the wife of Chaudhuri Salauddin, a well-known landowner of the Badaun district. It appears that there was domestic trouble which resulted in the lady leaving her husband. She eventually sued her husband for the recovery of her dowry. The plaint was accompanied by an application to sue *in forma pauperis*. The applicant said that when she decided to institute a suit at the beginning of the present year she engaged the services of Babu Raj Kumar and he prepared for her a rough draft of the plaint and the pauper application. She had consulted him five or six times. On the 16th February she came to know that he had filed a *vakalatnama* on behalf of the husband. She added that during the consultation she had confined the whole case to her vakil and that he had betrayed her.

The vakil admitted the preparation of the draft plant and the pauper application which were filed with the complaint. He also admitted having drawn up a written statement and filing a *vakalatnama* for the other side, but when the fact that he had been a vakil for Musammat Asghari Begum had been brought to his notice by another vakil he withdrew his *vakalatnama*.

The applicant applied to the District Judge who found that though the vakil prevaricated before him he did so to save himself. According to the Sessions Judge the vakil was at most guilty of an error of judgment which was made in good faith and not, as suggested, from motives of avarice.

Mr. Boys, who appeared for the applicant, said that the vakil ought to have given her an opportunity of saying whether she desired to retain his services or not.

Mr. Justice Walsh in the course of the argument said that his advice to vakils was that they should never appear for friends, more particularly when the parties concerned were husband and wife.

Their Lordships said that the case was not one in which a notice ought to be issued. The application was rejected.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
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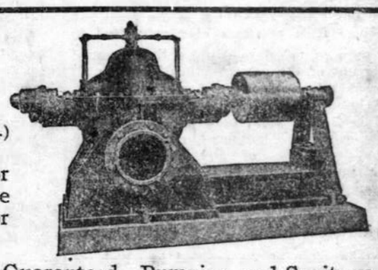

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